FBIS DAILY REPORT

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ABU IYAD VIEWS ARAB SCENE, TIES WITH U.S., USSR

LD241517 London AD-DUSTUR in Arabic 16-22 Apr 79 pp 20, 21 LD

[Interview granted by Fatah leader Salah Khalaf, alias Abu Iyad, to Yusuf Shuwayri in Beirut--date not given]

[Excerpts] [Question] Let us discuss the Jordanian-Palestinian dialog. There are certain parties that oppose such a dialog. What do you say about those who adopt this attitude?

[Answer] First, I would like to make certain remarks: 1. Why do we always proceed from the premise of lack of confidence and assume that what is permissible for others is not permissible for us? Why can Libya, Syria and Iraq, which are considered nationalist regimes, receive King Husayn while we cannot? I believe that as revolutionaries we must have ideologies and political objectives and not be mere terrorists. In the past, we differed with certain Arab regimes, and then we had a dialog with them. Why, therefore, should we refuse a dialog with Jordan?

2. We are not in the business of evaluating the Arab regimes so as to decide with whom we will have a dialog and with whom we will not. Otherwise, we will end up having a dialog with only a couple of regimes or even fewer. Therefore, why the concentration on Jordan?

Consequently, the question of dialog must be put in the right context. King Husayn is adopting a declared stand toward the Camp David agreement and what followed it. So far this attitude is good and agrees with our interim policy of rejecting self-rule. We need to maintain contact with our people [in the occupied territories]. Probably many people do not realize that any mayor who received aid from the PLO would be considered a terrorist. Even before the Baghdad summit decided to allocate 150 million [currency not specified] for the occupied territories, it was difficult to distribute such funds except through Jordan. Because of our relationship with the occupied lands, we are compelled to establish such a dialog. You cannot conduct such a relationship by correspondence.

A final point is that Jordan is not very different from the other Arab regimes. We will either be idealists or realists and deal with events in a realistic manner. You cannot influence policies and events by abuse alone. We have abused the Jordanians more times than we can count.

We want to establish a closer relationship with our people, and we are not seeking miracles. Our previous military presence in Jordan resulted not from royal decree but rather from defeat and other reasons. These included the presence of Iraqi forces and the total collapse of the Jordanian Armed Forces. When the time comes and the challenge becomes greater we will choose the opportune moment for other activities, whereas now we can obtain results only through dialog. Another point is that the great majority of the Palestine National Council approved the dialog. Only the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine [PFLP] had some reservations about it.

[Question] It is being said that the Jordanian-Palestinian dialog and Abu 'Ammar's [Yasir 'Arafat's] visit to Iran, as well as the great enthusiasm Fatah has shown toward the Iranian Revolution, is an attempt to thwart the danger of "encirclement" by the new Iraqi-Syrian axis.

[Answer] It is strange to associate these things. Jordanian-Syrian relations existed before the dialog, as did Jordanian-Iraqi relations. Jordan was being sought by all the Arab regimes. Contrary to what you say, Syria has always prompted us toward a dialog with Jordan, both before and after the Baghdad summit. Iraqi Vice Chairman Saddam Husayn also insisted on this. He told us "you must tolerate King Husayn even if he may be undesirable to you." Dialog with Jordan was being encouraged by Syria, Iraq and the Libyan Jamahiriyah. Abu 'Ammar's trip to Jordan took place in agreement with Al-Qadhdhafi.

I would like to add that we in the Fatah command decided to stop the campaign against Iraq even before the publication of the Iraqi-Syrian charter. We considered the charter as the real answer to Egypt's temporary deviation. The linking of Syria and Iraq and the entry of Iraqi forces into Syria and maybe into Jordan lends new strength to the stand against the Zionist challenge. We do not judge situations on the basis of or as a reaction to emotions. We are glad that unity is following its natural course. Incidentally, we, the Fatah movement's leaders, will visit Baghdad in order to lay a new foundation for relations.

[Question] Is Fatah satisfied with the Arab action against As-Sadat? How firm should the response to As-Sadat be in the Palestinian view?

[Answer] So far there has been no Arab or Palestinian reaction equal to what happened. Had there been such a reaction to As-Sadat's visit to Jerusalem and to its outcome, As-Sadat would have been unable to carry on with his plans. As-Sadat bases his action on the assumption that all that is happening in the Arab arena is mere words and nothing more. There are also other factors. There are certain regimes which are linked to the United States and U.S. interests as well as to other powers. When such regimes face any problem, they solve it through Washington.

Even when the Baghdad summit agreed on minimum resolutions, it postponed implementing them, thinking that As-Sadat would retreat. Consequently, the Egyptian ruler has been able to soften the individual Arab's resistance through sustained psychological warfare and brainwashing. As a result, you see pictures of As-Sadat and Begin embracing one another and Carter embracing both as if there is no harm in this. They have created this psychological condition in order to mute Arab reaction.

The nationalist regimes should adopt a more effective stand vis-a-vis the U.S.-Israeli-Egyptian alliance. In my opinion, the answer must be an Arab-Soviet alliance and a military treaty between the Arab countries that are likely to be the target of plans to create troubles through small wars such as the war that is likely to break out between Algeria and Morocco, or Egypt and Libya, or between the two Yemens. This also includes the plans to exhaust Syria in battles with the Lebanese secessionists and by sowing sedition in Lebanon.

[Question] Does your call for a Soviet-Arab alliance mean the establishment of relations similar to those between the pro-Moscow Communist parties and the Soviet state? Why do you take every opportunity to stress this point? Do you believe that the Palestinian stand would be independent enough to level criticism against the Kremlin leaders' stand in certain cases?

[Answer] This is not a matter of personal views. We act on the basis of the interest of our national cause. Every sincere Palestinian who can see the real picture realizes that there are two camps: A Western camp under U.S. leadership and an Eastern camp under Soviet leadership. The United States places all its resources at the service of Israel and of the creation of hostile military alliances. Its latest move was the creation of the Egyptian-Israeli treaty. Every support given to Israel comes from Washington. The bombing of our women, children, old people and fighters is being carried out by American planes and ammunition. On the other hand, the socialist camp condemned the 1967 aggression, recognized our national rights, calls for the need to establish a Palestinian state and considers the PLO the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people. Therefore, if we put this picture before any impartial person, will he side with the Soviet Union that supports the Palestinian cause or with the Carter administration, which is 100-percent hostile to us?

I do not think that any of us can chart the Fatah movement's policy alone. I believe that it is natural that our relations with the Soviet Union should be good and open and should be stressed. Regarding linkage [to the Soviet Union] in the style of a communist party, this is out of the question. We are not the Palestinian Communist Party.

We are a nationalist movement that shapes its policy in the interest of its cause. There are certain issues over which we differ with the Soviet Union, but there is greater agreement on other matters. Our cause is in a critical situation, and we are in a crisis and the target of conspiracies. We must, therefore, maintain a distinguished relationship with the Soviet Union without creating an uproar over differences. Rather, we should leave the negative aspects to be dealt with in due course through dialog and discussion and always project the positive aspects.

[Question] From time to time reports mention secret contacts between the PLO and the Carter administration. How true are these reports, and do you support support dialog with Washington or reject it categorically?

[Answer] We are not absolutely against dialog, but the U.S. conditions are unacceptable. It insists on our recognition of Resolution 242. We do not deny that some U.S. Congressmen are in contact with brother Abu 'Ammar as PLO chairman. We want the American people to understand our cause, as we are aware of this people's great influence, which was evident in the Vietnam war, for example. But is there any benefit in dialog given the present U.S. policy? I believe that dialog is now useless and a waste of time. Confrontation is much more important. A small number of Congressmen come and go, but U.S. policy is always retreating. President Carter once said that the Palestinians must have a homeland, but after a few days he withdrew his statement and interpreted it differently.

Unfortunately, the pro-American Arabs have no influence whatsoever on U.S. policy. Washington takes their money and indirectly gives it to Israel.

There are no secret or public contacts between us and the Carter administration and I see no use in dialog with its representatives. In international conflicts, the U.S. policy deals with small and developing states as if they were cattle farms. As a result of this policy and its drive to support Israel and to bring about a rapprochement between Israel and Egypt, the United States will find that its interests throughout the world are jeopardized and shaken.

KUWAIT

FOREIGN MINISTER RETURNS, COMMENTS ON UAE GOVERNMENT

LD241502 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 1305 GMT 24 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Kuwait--Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad as-Sabah today announced that a new government is to be formed in the UAE in the next few days.

He stated on his return here from a visit to the UAE, which was undertaken with the purpose of overcoming obstacles and differences preventing the strengthening of the federal Supreme Council of the state, that during the visit agreement was reached "on all outstanding matters which had been the cause of obstructions in federal governmental work." Shaykh as-Sabah, prior to his departure from Abu Dhabi, attended a meeting held by UAE head Shaykh Zayid ibn Sultan Al Nahayyan with his deputy Shaykh Rashid ibn Sa'id al-Maktum, who recently boycotted two meetings of the federal Supreme Council because of differences between him and Shaykh Zayid on federal issues.

Shaykh as-Sabah stated that during his visit he had the feeling from all the rulers of the seven emirates which form the UAE, and especially from Shaykh Zayid and his deputy Shaykh Rashid, of every understanding and effort to advance and to take the union to the concept of a single strong state. He expressed his hope that officials in the UAE will succeed in "what is good for and what is in the interest of the country".

KUNA has learned that the federal government in the UAE will be submitting its resignation within the next few days and that the federal Supreme Council will convene to discuss the formation of a new government.

QATAR

POLITICAL, DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS WITH EGYPT SEVERED

NC251116 Doha QNA in Arabic 1035 GMT 25 Apr 79 NC

[Text] Doha, 25 April--The amir of Qatar, His Highness Shaykh Khalifah ibn Hamad Al Thani, presided over the ordinary Cabinet meeting held this morning at Ad-Dawhah Palace.

QNA has learned that the Cabinet discussed the severance of political and diplomatic relations with the Government of the Arab Republic of Egypt. The Cabinet decided to sever these relations in implementation of the resolutions adopted by the Arab foreign and economy ministers conference--held in Baghdad at the end of March--which were endorsed by the Cabinet at its 4 April meeting.

At the end of today's meeting, the minister of state for foreign affairs, Shaykh Ahmad ibn Sayf Al Thani, said that the Government of Qatar has taken this decision in implementation of the resolutions of the Arab foreign and economy ministers conference, which were endorsed by the Cabinet on 4 April.

The minister said: I do not need to add that there is nothing stronger than the firm ties of fraternity that link the Qatari and Egyptian peoples. Consequently, this decision cannot under any circumstances affect these ties, which will absolutely continue to be deep and strong. The Government of Qatar hopes that the reasons that have prompted it to take such a painful stand will be eliminated soon so that full normal relations between both fraternal countries will be restored and comprehensive Arab solidarity will revert to its former status, backed by the unity of our Arab nation's history, hopes, objectives and destiny to achieve its higher interests. Such solidarity is imperative because it is one of the means for strengthening our Arab nation's power and prestige and because it is the strongest weapon in its struggle to regain its rights and establish its dignity.

SAUDI ARABIA

PRINCE 'ABDALLAH GRANTS INTERVIEW TO GULF NEWS AGENCY

JN211656 Manama GULF NEWS AGENCY in Arabic 1450 GMT 21 Apr 79 JN

[Text] Riyadh, 21 April--His Highness Prince 'Abdallah ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, Saudi 2d deputy prime minister and commander of the National Guard, has stated that the Camp David agreements and the Egyptian-Israeli peace treaty can never lead to restoration of holy Jerusalem or the return of the Palestinians to their homeland and granting them the right to self-determination.

In an exclusive interview with the GULF NEWS AGENCY correspondent in Riyadh today, Prince 'Abdallah said that Begin's statements following the Camp David agreements, the Egyptian-Israeli treaty, and the ratification of the treaty by the Israeli and Egyptian parliaments contradict in form and substance President as-Sadat's statement that the autonomy plan will eventually lead--after 5 years--to the establishment of a Palestinian state and to restoration of Arab Jerusalem as part of the West Bank.

Prince 'Abdallah referred to Begin's recent statement that autonomy is for the people and not for the land and said: This statement by Begin shows that the so-called peace is stillborn, or rather was killed by Begin before it was born. Prince 'Abdallah expressed the opinion that during the coming few months As-Sadat will become convinced that he should abrogate all his agreements with the Zionist entity.

His highness said that the means to overcome this phase is represented by Arab solidarity and by unity of opinion and gaols. The Arabs should follow a unified strategy which has a single aim. Different methods and tactics should not be allowed to interfere with this aim. The prince said that when the Baghdad conference decided to suspend Egypt's membership in the various Arab League bodies and other independent Arab organizations, it did so in the absolute belief in the Arabism of Egypt and in the fate which faces all Arabs.

The prince strongly denied foreign news reports of alleged differences among the princes of the ruling Saudi family. He said: What is being published in this regard is nonsense and shows the hatred and greed of those who publish it. He said that our oil wealth, Islamic leadership, strategic poistion and anti-Zionist stand are all factors which make us a traget for such information campaigns. He made it clear that the recent absence of His Royal Highness Crown Prince Fahd, the prime minister, was due to health reasons. This was made clear by the Saudi royal court when his highness left, he added.

In reply to a question on whether the separate peace treaty and the issue of achieving peace have created a kind of lukewarmness in Saudi-U.S. relations, the Prince said: The strong relations which exist between one state and another on the basis of mutual respect, trust and clarity cannot be adversely or profoundly affected as a result of differences in viewpoints. We have differences of opinion with the United States on the means to achieve a just and honorable peace in the Arab region.

On relations between his country and Iran after the change of the Iranian regime, Prince 'Abdallah said: The new Iranian regime has removed all the obstacles and destroyed all reservations which would preclude cooperation between Saudi Arabia and the Islamic Republic of Iran.

His highness expressed satisfaction with the results of the summit between the two Yemens in Kuwait and said: We have a clear policy regarding the efforts of the two Yemens to achieve unity. We support these efforts unconditionally and without reservation.

The following is the text of the interview:

Question: Your highness, we are all used to hearing your frank statements on various issues. Today we are in need of constructive dialogs which could throw light on the near and distant future. Will your highness be kind enough to answer some questions which are being raised at home and abroad?

The present stage is considered one of the most critical in the history of the Arab region and, perhaps, of the contemporary world. The separate peace treaty between Egypt and Israel has created basic changes in the region. What are your views on the Camp David agreements and the separate peace treaty. How do you view the current stage in Arab history, and what are the means of overcoming this stage so as to reach the basic national aims?

Answer: We are undoubtedly passing through a decisive and serious stage in our history. Such a stage can be safely overcome by wise and courageous people who stand by right, especially if this right is sacred. We have our sacred rights. First, we have our rights to Jerusalem and, second, the rights of our Palestinian brothers. They have the right to self-determination, to establish their independent state and to return to their Palestinian homeland. When I say that the agreements reached by As-Sadat and Menahem Begin will not achieve any of these rights, I am not being unfair to anybody or to the truth.

Begin's statements following the Camp David agreements, the separate peace treaty between As-Sadat and Begin and the ratification of the treaty by the Egyptian and Israeli parliaments contradict in form and substance As-Sadat's statement that after 5 years the autonomy plan will lead to the establishment of a Palestinian state and to the restoration of Arab Jerusalem as part of the West Bank. Begin was very clear and frank when he said that he will not allow the establishment of a Palestinian state and will never forfeit Jerusalem as the capital of Israel. Begin went so far as to invent a new, strange and unprecedented law in international relations and conventions, namely, that the principle of autonomy applies to people but not to land. This means that autonomy applies to the tiller of the land but not to his land. This principle has only one explanation: Begin wants the Israelis to have the absolute right to control the territories of the West Bank and Gaza and to establish esettlements there. This means that the second Camp David agreement, the preamble to the treaty, the treaty and even peace itself are stillborn or, rather, have been killed by Begin before they were born. This is true even though we have been told that the treaty between Egypt and the enemy is valid and permanent only on the condition that through this treaty Jerusalem is restored and the rights of the Palestinian people to self-determination and to their independent state are recognized. How can this happen when Jerusalem was not even referred to in the Camp David agreements or in the peace treaty?

In reading the names of the Israeli negotiators with the Egyptians on the autonomy, even the most optimistic observer will lose all hope for good results. A delegation which is led by Yosef Burg and which includes Ari'el Sharon can only hold the strange belief of Begin that autonomy applies to the people and not to the land.

Furthermore, the formulation of the Camp David articles involving our Palestinian brothers' rights is also strange because throughout the history of treaties, people would start with certain general principles and end with the details. The Camp David agreements start with the details with the aim of reaching general principles that have been rejected by Begin in all his statements. These principles are the right of the Palestinians to establish their independent state and the restoration of Jerusalem to Arab sovereignty. Therefore, I believe that during the next few months As-Sadat will be convinced that he should abrogate all his agreements with the Zionist entity. We have now passed the stage of tactics. Begin's insistence on calling the West Bank Judaea and Samaria has an obvious meaning and intention.

As to your question on how to overcome this stage, my answer is the same as the official policy of the kingdom. We can overcome this stage through Arab solidarity and the unity of ranks, opinion and aim. We should set up a unified strategy regardless of our various views and tactics. This strategy must not affect, change or downgrade our unified aims.

Question: There are those who like to spread the view that the Baghdad resolutions are no more than an impulsive reaction which will not achieve anything. What is Your Highness' reply to this?

Answer: There are some people who might imagine that the Arab world's bewilderment, astonishment and subsequent anger over the signing of the peace treaty between Egypt and the Zionist entity were the reasons for convening the latest conference in Baghdad. However, these people should remember that the Arab foreign and economy ministers conference was preceded by the Arab summit conference. The statement released by the summit conference was tantamount to sounding the alarm if not a warning. Therefore, those who met in Baghdad recently were not emotional but rational people who drew a clear and decisive line separating that which harms our dear brothers in Egypt from that which expresses in deed the unanimous Arab rejection of the agreements concluded by President as-Sadat and the Zionist entity. Such a line can be drawn only by rational people, because it is a very fine line that distinguishes between the rejection of a policy and the great concern for the interests of one of the noble peoples of our Arab nation.

When the conferees in Baghdad adopted the resolution to suspend Egypt's membership in the various organizations of the Arab League, and in other organizations independent of the Arab League, they adopted a resolution which--even from a negative viewpoint--expresses the absolute belief of the conferees in the Arabism of Egypt and in the common destiny which binds Egypt with all Arab peoples. I am confident that the spirit of Zionism which opposed and continues to oppose all the laws of human societies and the laws of history, and the well-known Israeli intransigence, will bring dear Egypt back to us. Thus, you see that the primary aim of the recent Baghdad conference resolutions is to secure the return of Egypt.

Question: Your Highness, you are well-known for your frankness. This question is a delicate one, yet it keeps crossing one's mind in view of reports in the foreign press. These reports have been repeated lately in a suspect and cunning attempt to fix them in the mind of the reader at home and abroad. Your Highness, these reports say that there are differences in the family, differences between officials and among the princes.

These reports speculate a great deal about the reasons behind the absence of the crown prince. The reports explain this in several ways and make various insinuations. Therefore, we have come to Your Highness for the truth.

Answer: We in Saudi Arabia--the government, people and land--are a target for our enemies. We know this very well. We have been the target of unjust campaigns by the information media throughout the years. We have always met these media campaigns with silence, which is better than any words. Our oil wealth, Islamic leadership, strategic position and hostility to Zionism--all of these are influential factors which render us a target for these media campaigns, and perhaps a target for more than just media campaigns. Recently Begin said that Israel's greatest and most intractable foe is the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia. In any case, what is being said is not important at all, for it only expresses the hatreds and ambitions of those who say these things.

It is my belief that what I say to you now is not my reply alone but the reply of every citizen, because this is a fact which they truly believe. Our brothers, the sons of this great people, are our big family. We have lived with one another for a long time. We have inherited concepts and a way of life and family ties which we have all established on profound religious and solid ethical bases. We have been brought up in this country on these bases for successive generations. In our firm Islamic beliefs, estrangement among blood relatives is considered an unforgivable sin.

Therefore, my answer to this question will not be addressed to the sons of my homeland and nation but to the outside world, which so far has not understood us. Some people in the outside world may understand us, but they are trying to (?cast) doubts for political purposes.

I personally, and all my brothers, old and young, sons of the late King 'Abd al-'Aziz or the sons of our family, are just soldiers of the leader of this nation, his majesty the king, and of his crown prince, brother Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz. We are totally committed to this in heart, spirit and mind and in practice under all circumstances. Our objective is to serve this country, its citizens, our creed and religion, and our Arab and Islamic nation in the East and the West.

Can political differences, private interests or whims be capable of defeating or weakening such a spirit? If anyone who knows us very well claimed that this could be achieved, we would say that he had lost his mind. I tell these who spread such rumors in the Western press that we do not view ourselves based on what they write or say or on what they wish us and our country to be. Rest assured that our political awareness grows and becomes stronger with the development of important events.

Thank God that we are united in opinion, spirit, objective and perspective. We will remain so as long as we live. The absence of my brother the crown prince [words indistinct] and a statement issued by the royal court explained this when his highness left the country. However, I stress that his highness is actually not absent from us. He is with us following events. His opinion is taken into consideration in all steps adopted by the country regarding domestic and foreign matters. To be more specific in my reply, I would say that personally, I have no existence except through that of my brother His Highness Prince Fahd.

I take no measures, form no opinions and issue no statements on any private or public matter except with his full consent and knowledge [words indistinct] rumors and those searching to achieve division. I tell those who are wagering on our division: "You are the losers." I tell our friends: "Be reassured, we will always remain united, God willing, to serve this nation and its fateful issues. May God protect his majesty our supreme commander and his loyal crown prince."

Question: Your Highness, do you believe that the events in the area, particularly the separate peace agreement and the problem of achieving peace, have created a kind of lukewarmness in relations between the kingdom and the United States?

Answer: I do not know what you mean by the term lukewarmness. In any event, I do not believe that strong relations between any two countries based on mutual respect, trust and well-defined principles can be adversely or profoundly affected by differences in opinion on a certain problem. What exists between the kingdom and the United States is a difference in opinion on how to achieve a just and honorable peace in the Arab area--a peace which must take into consideration the return of Jerusalem to Arab sovereignty, and a peace which will restore the rights of our Palestinian brothers and enable them to exercise their right to self-determination and to establish their independent state. While we appreciate President Carter's intentions and efforts, we believe that neither the method which has been adopted nor the two Camp David agreements and the peace treaty signed in Washington achieve the desired objective. This is because the crux of the problem is the Palestinian cause and the legitimate rights of our Palestinian brothers. I believe President Carter realizes the dimension of this fact which is a cornerstone of the structure of peace. Any other solution which ignores this fact will only postpone a settlement of the problem.

Question: The Islamic Republic in Iran emerged following events over a 1-year period. How does Your Highness view future Saudi-Iranian relations?

Answer: The new regime in Iran has removed all obstacles and reservations in the way of cooperation between Saudi Arabia and the Islamic Republic of Iran. Islam is the organizer of our relations. Muslim interests are the goal of our activities and the holy Koran is the constitution of both countries. Thus, you see that the ties between Saudi Arabia and the Islamic Republic of Iran did not [words indistinct] dependent on material interests and political geography. The ties stem from sources nobler than those--I mean religious sources. For this reason I am very optimistic about the future of relations between us and the Islamic Republic of Iran. Our cooperation will have an Islamic dynamism against which no obstacles facing the Muslims can stand. I do not overstate my optimism if I say that since the establishment of the Islamic Republic in Iran I have become solidly convinced that we will regain our holy Jerusalem. This is what our beloved crown prince meant when he said in one of his statements that the Muslims will regain Jerusalem.

The material potentials--money and oil--possessed by the Islamic Republic of Iran and Saudi Arabia, and by the Islamic and the Arab worlds will be utilized and directed by the Islamic spirit--a spirit which is superior to all hollow secular pomp such as authority, dominance or self-interests. The fact is that we are very relieved by the Islamic Republic of Iran's policy of making Islam, and not heavy armaments, the organizer of cooperation, a base for dialog and the introduction to a prosperous and dignified future.

Question: What does Your Highness expect for the two parts of Yemen? What are your expectations after the Kuwait conference?

Answer: To tell the truth, both parts of Yemen have a special place in my heart. The Yemenis are our brothers. The roots of the Arabs go very deep in Yemen. For long ages, the Yemenis have suffered the worst kinds of pains, and severe calamities have befallen them. These calamities have caused deep cracks in their unity. It is time for their wounds to heal, their separation to end, and their pains to go away, and for Yemen to regain its title: the happy Yemen.

I do not conceal the fact that we are very pleased with the results of the Kuwait conference because every drop of blood shed by one Yemeni at the hands of his brother is a national tragedy and a human misfortune. Concerning our policy toward the Yemeni efforts to unite both parts of Yemen, I say that it is a very clear one. We support such efforts without any reservations or conditions as long as they stem from our religion and traditions because unity which does not stem from this is fabricated and dictated by foreign circumstances. This unity would disintegrate with the disappearance of those circumstances.

I honestly hope that the two brotherly Yemens will make our religion the basis of their unity and that the form of government they will choose will spring from Islam and be in harmony with our cultural values.

MOROCCO'S BOUCETTA DEPARTS AFTER VISIT

LD241048 Riyadh SNA in Arabic 1003 GMT 24 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Jidda--Moroccan State Foreign Minister M'hamed Boucetta today left Jidda for home after a few days' visit to the kingdom, during which he was received in audience by His Majesty King Khalid ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz. During the visit, the Moroccan minister held talks with His Royal Highness Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal, Saudi foreign minister, which dealt with bilateral relations and issues of common interest. He was seen off at the airport by Mohamed Nagiri, Morocco's ambassador to Saudi Arabia, and a representative of the Royal Protocol.

FOREIGN MINISTER RECEIVES TURKISH COUNTERPART

LD241708 Riyadh SNA in Arabic 1633 GMT 24 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Riyadh--His Royal Highness Sa'ud al-Faysal, the Saudi foreign minister, this afternoon met with Turkish Foreign Minister Gunduz Okcun, who is visiting the kingdom. During the meeting, a number of special issues concerning bilateral relations and questions of mutual interest were discussed, as was the preparation for the forthcoming conference of foreign ministers of Islamic states, which will be held in Morocco next week.

Khalid, Okcun Meeting

LD241710 Riyadh SNA in Arabic 1635 GMT 24 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Riyadh--At 1745 today King Khalid ibn 'Abd al-Aziz received at his office Turkish Foreign Minister Gunduz Okcun, who is visiting the kingdom.

The meeting was attended by the foreign minister, His Royal Highness Sa'ud al-Faysal, and the king's private adviser, Dr Rashad Fir'awn. The Turkish foreign minister arrived in Riyadh earlier on a visit to the kingdom which will last for several days within his present tour of the region.

UAE

CABINET TENDERS RESIGNATION 25 APRIL

JN250736 Manama GULF NEWS AGENCY in Arabic 0730 GMT 25 Apr 79 JN

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 25 April--The government decided today to tender its resignation. The letter of resignation will be submitted today to UAE President His Highness Shaykh Zayid ibn Sultan Al Nuhayyan.

The Cabinet held an emergency meeting this morning under Prime Minister His Highness Shaykh Maktum bin Rashid al-Maktum, who read the letter of resignation to pave the way for the formation of a new government to cope with the next phase of national action.

The prime minister thanked the ministers for their efforts during the past 2 years. He expressed his appreciation for the serious efforts that were exerted during this period.

The ministers expressed their appreciation for the prime minister's wise leadership in the past stage.

The outgoing Cabinet was formed in January 1977 and was the third since the establishment of the federation.

DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS WITH EGYPT SEVERED

JN250800 Manama GULF NEWS AGENCY in Arabic 0758 GMT 25 Apr 79 JN

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 25 April--The UAE Government has decided to break off its diplomatic and political relations with Egypt.

Minister of State for Cabinet Affairs Sa'id al-Ghayth announced this following the Cabinet meeting this morning.

It was learned that a statement in this regard will be issued later today by the UAE Foreign Ministry.

Foreign Ministry Statement

JN250950 Abu Dhabi EMIRATES NEWS AGENCY in Arabic 0935 GMT 25 Apr 79 JN

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 25 April--Today the UAE decided to break off its political and diplomatic relations with Egypt in implementation of the resolutions that were adopted by the Baghdad summit conference in this regard.

The Foreign Ministry issued the following statement:

In implementation of the resolutions of the summit conference that was held in Baghdad in November 1978, and also in implementation of the resolutions of the Arab foreign and economy ministers' conference in Baghdad during March 1979, the UAE Government has decided to break its political and diplomatic relations with the Arab Republic of Egypt as of today, 25 April 1979.

The UAE looks forward to the day when the Arabs' rights are recovered and when normal relations with the Arab Republic of Egypt are restored, following elimination of the causes that had led to the relevant decision.

The UAE wishes to reaffirm the continuity of the historic and fraternal relations between the UAE and Egyptian peoples. The UAE considers the Egyptians who are working in the UAE as its sons and holds that they are working in their country and among their brothers. The UAE asserts its eagerness to protect their interests and stability.

PRESIDENT RECEIVES KUWAITI DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER

JN211036 Manama GULF NEWS AGENCY in Arabic 1005 GMT 21 Apr 79 JN

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 21 April--UAE President His Highness Shaykh Zayid ibn Sultan Al Nuhayyan today received Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad as-Sabah, Kuwaiti deputy prime minister and foreign minister. The meeting was attended by Presidential Office Chief Shaykh Surur ibn Muhammad, Foreign Affairs Minister Ahmad Khalifah as-Suwydi, Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Rashid 'Abdallah and the Kuwaiti ambassador to the UAE.

It is known that this visit comes within the framework of the mediation undertaken by the Kuwaiti minister to surmount difficulties impeding consolidation of the federal central authority in the UAE.

Meetings Resumed

LD221112 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 0700 GMT 22 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 22 April, KUNA--Kuwati Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad as-Sabah met with UAE President Shaykh Zayid ibn Sultan al-Nahayyan today. This was their second meeting since the Kuwaiti minister arrived here yesterday for a short visit.

Today's meeting, on which there was no immediate information available, was attended by UAE Foreign Minister Ahmad Khalifah as-Suwaydi and the director of Shaykh Zayid's office, Shaykh Surur ibn Muhammad al-Nuhayyan.

Shaykh Sabah, paying a second visit to the UAE in less than 2 weeks, delivered a message from the amir of Kuwait to Shaykh Zayid. Then he left for Dubai, where he met UAE Vice President Shaykh Rashid ibin Sa'id al-Maktum.

Meeting With Ash-Shariqah Ruler

JN222056 Manama GULF NEWS AGENCY in Arabic 2022 GMT 22 Apr 79

[Text] Ash-Shariqah, 22 April--Shaykh Sultan ibn Muhammad al-Qasimi, member of the UAE Higher Council and ruler of Ash-Shariqah, today met with Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad al-Jabir, Kuwaiti deputy prime minister and foreign minister. Nothing was disclosed about what was discussed during the meeting.

The meeting was attended by UAE Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Rashid 'Abdallah and the Kuwaiti ambassador to the UAE.

Meets Umm al-Qaywin Official

JN230816 Manama GULF NEWS AGENCY in Arabic 0758 GMT 23 Apr 79 JN

[Text] Umm al-Qaywin, 23 April--Shaykh Rashid ibn Ahmad al-Ma'alla, heir apparent and deputy ruler of Umm al-Qaywin, met last night with Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad as-Sabah, Kuwaiti deputy prime minister and foreign minister, who is currently visiting the UAE. The meeting, discussions at which have not been disclosed, was attended by Rashid 'Abdallah, UAE minister of state for foreign affairs, and the Kuwaiti ambassador to the UAE.

JUSTICE MINISTER RETURNS FROM IRAN, MAKES STATEMENT

JN222135 Abu Dhabi EMIRATES NEWS AGENCY in Arabic 2044 GMT 22 Apr 79

[Excerpts] Abu Dhabi, 22 April--Muhammad 'Abd ar-Rahman al-Bakr, minister of justice, Islamic and Awqaf affairs, returned to Abu Dhabi from Tehran this evening following a 5-day visit to the Islamic Republic of Iran. He was a member of the delegation of the Supreme World Council for Mosques.

In a statement to the EMIRATES NEWS AGENCY on arrival, the UAE minister said the delegation of the Supreme World Council for Mosques congratulated Iranian leader Ayatollah Khomeyni on the success of the Iranian revolution and the proclamation of the Islamic Republic of Iran, and expressed its support for the Muslim brothers who led this blessed movement.

The minister said that the delegation discussed various topics with the Iranian leaders, the most important of which was "our eagerness that the Iranian revolution succeed. We warned our Iranian brothers against the differences which the enemies of the Islamic revolution are provoking, because we know that every revolution has its enemies."

The justice minister called on all Muslims to support the Iranian revolution. He said: Even though we saw that the Iranian revolution is succeeding, all Muslims should still support it because it does not belong to the Iranians alone. It is a champion of Muslims in general and of Arabs in particular. From its inception the Islamic revolution in Iran has declared its support for Arab rights and the Palestinian cause. It demonstrated this support when it expelled the Israeli diplomatic mission and handed over its building to the PLO office.

The minister added: In our meetings with Ayatollah Khomeyni, Shari'at-Madari and Iranian Prime Minister Mehdi Bazargan, we did not sense any indication of any discrimination among the sects that exist in Iran.

The justice minister said that the Iranian leaders constantly stress that there is no discrimination because such discrimination is the fabrication of the enemies of the Islamic revolution. Answering a question on reports circulated by foreign news agencies and the foreign press about the existence of differences between the revolution's leadership and religious leader Ayatollah Taleqani, the minister of justice said: Certain tendentious foreign news agencies, especially imperialist and Zionist news agencies, are trying to use every means to distort the truth about the Islamic revolution in Iran by disseminating reports of differences and spreading rumors about confusion among the ranks of the revolution.

The minister added: What is happening is no more than differences in views about the methods pursued by the revolution to achieve its objectives. We did not, in fact, detect any basic differences among the Iranian leaders.

PRESIDENT GRANTS INTERVIEW TO PARIS AL-MUSTAQBAL

JN212002 Abu Dhabi EMIRATES NEWS AGENCY in Arabic 1715 GMT 21 Apr 79 JN

[Text] Paris, 21 April--UAE President Shaykh Zayid ibn Sultan Al Nuhayyan has stated that the citizens gain from the Federation of Arab Emirates and will therefore guard and defend it. He stressed that he is prepared to give more than he has already given. He said: "I will give to preserve the gains of the citizens in the federation; I will give to maintain the federation's independence for this and future generations."

In an interview with the editor in chief of the magazine AL-MUSTAQBAL, published today, Shaykh Zayid said that the call by the new Iranian regime to Islam is a harbinger of good. It is our duty to support this call and strengthen our friendship with this regime.

In his interview, the UAE president expressed his fears and pessimism regarding developments in the Middle East. He denied that the Egyptian-Israeli treaty can achieve peace and stressed that the UAE is fully committed to the Baghdad conference resolutions. He said that the Arab world is on the frontline demanding the return of its territories, holy places and possessions. It is Egypt which is taking the side of the enemy, paving the way for him and giving him the opportunity to walk safely on Arab lands.

PAPER WARNS OF U.S. THREATS TO CONTROL GULF OIL SOURCES

JN210850 Manama GULF NEWS AGENCY in Arabic 0745 GMT 21 Apr 79 JN

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 21 April--In today's comment, the ABU Dhabi daily AL-ITTIHAD warns of U.S. threats to dispatch a strike force to control the oil sources in the area. The paper says: Regardless of whether these threats are true or exaggerated, they must not pass unnoticed. For we have learned from experience that yesterday's threats are today's and tomorrow's wars, and what seemed impossible in the past has become a reality today.

The paper points out that the imperialist U.S. threats against the gulf area are not new. It says: This intervention plan has been handed down from one U.S. President to another but none of them carried it out. This was primarily because the shah relieved the United States of the burden of dispatching its forces abroad, and because the United States did not want the area to turn into another Vietnam, exposing the U.S. military to further human losses.

AL-ITTIHAD asserts that preventing the U.S. threats is the responsibility of the gulf people. The paper asks: Why don't we search through the files of the various bilateral or collective contacts, meetings and conferences held in the past 5 years concerning gulf security. Perhaps we could come across such an expression as: The security of the gulf is the sole responsibility of its people. Then we would be able to cope with this misfortune.

YEMEN--YAR

JOINT CONSTITUTIONAL COMMITTEE MEETS IN SAN'A'

ID211546 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 21 Apr 79 ID/EA

[Text] The joint constitutional committee for the two parts of Yemen began today its meetings in San'a'. The southern side was led in the talks by brother 'Abdallah Ahmad Ghanim, member of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Assembly, while the northern side was led by brother Husayn al-Hubayshi, adviser to brother Lt Col 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, president of the republic in the northern part of Yemen.

Dr Husayn al-Hubayshi delivered a speech on behalf of the northern side while brother Abdullah Ghanim delivered a speech on behalf of the southern side.

Dr al-Hubayshi said that our leadership has given the constitutional committee the utmost attention, stressing the committee's task to prepare a constitution conforming to the principles agreed on in the Cairo and Tripoli charters.

Brother 'Abdallah Ghanim delivered a speech on behalf of the southern side and said we had been given 4 months to complete the constitution or, more precisely, to formulate certain provisions which would not be too numerous. Goodwill prevailed not only among the Yemenis only but among all the brothers and friends of our Yemeni people. He said we believe today more than at any time before that we are capable of achieveing Yemeni unity. He said the president of the southern part of Yemen was not exaggerating when he offered his resignation to his brother 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih in Kuwait before all the Arabs.

Brother 'Abdallah Ahmad Ghanim referred to the enemies who were advocating separation, falsifying everything and accusing the southern part of our homeland of rebellion against Yemeni reality and religion. He said that had we wanted anything contrary to the wishes of the Yemeni people, we would not have striven to achieve Yemeni unity speedily, because rulers fade away but the Yemeni people remain, as was said by brother 'Abd al-Fattah Isma'il at the two presidents' meeting in Kuwait. He said unity occupied the central position on all national issues, because we are one people.

After the speeches the committee reviewed and agreed on an agenda and formed a subcommittee with Dr 'Abd ar-Rahman Abdallah Ibrahim, deputy information minister in the southern part, and brother Ismail al-Wazir, the minister of justice in the northern part, of the homeland. The committee will resume tomorrow morning.

Meanwhile, our correspodent in the unity capital, San'a', learned that Dr 'Abd ar-Rahman Abdallah Ibrahim met this morning brother Yahya al-'Arashi, minister of information in the northern part of the homeland, and reviewed with him issues connected with information in the two parts of Yemen and the need for joint information work in the great Yemeni cause, the reunification of the two parts of Yemen.

Meetings Resumed

JN221317 San'a' Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 22 Apr 79 JN

[Text] The joint constitutional committee resumed its meetings this morning and reviewed the points agreed upon to date. After the discussion, it was decided that each member of the joint committee should be given the opportunity to review these points and to give his observations, whereupon discussion of these points would be resumed in the coming sessions.

At noon today, brother Muhammad al-Junayd, deputy prime minister, gave a luncheon banquet at the Al-Hajar Palace in honor of the members of the constitutional committee.

23 Apr Meeting

JN240618 San'a' Domestic Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 23 Apr 79 JN

[Text] The joint constitutional committee representing the two parts of Yemen resumed its meetings this morning, discussing the points, topics and foundations agreed upon to date.

At this session, topics pertaining to the judicial authority were sorted out and approved.

Agreement on 111 Articles

JN241603 San'a' Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 24 Apr 79 JN

[Text] The joint constitutional committee of the two parts of Yemen held its fourth session this morning. It reviewed what the subcommittee has submitted regarding the constitutional points, articles and principles agreed on during the previous sessions that began in Aden on 28 January 1973. The last session was held on 28 February 1976.

The joint committee approved some of the previously agreed on points after modifying, merging and deciding on them. The two sides also agreed on the constitutional formulas of 111 articles of the constitution. These articles included many constitutional, economic and judiciary principles.

SABA' NEWS AGENCY has learned that the committee will hold its last session on Thursday morning to sign the articles agreed on.

ISRAELI DEFENSE MINISTER WEIZMAN ARRIVES; MAKES STATEMENT

NC251013 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1005 GMT 25 Apr 79 NC

[Text] Cairo, 25 April--Israeli Defense Minister 'Ezer Weizman and his wife arrived in Cairo this morning aboard a private plane for a 3-day visit to Egypt.

'Ezer Weizman was met at the airport by Minister of Defense and War Production Lt Gen Kamal Hasan 'Ali and his wife; Armed Forces Chief of Operations Maj Gen Hasan Abu Sa'dah; chief of liaison Maj Gen Hasan al-Katib; Defense Ministry Secretary General Maj Gen Fahim Shadid; and the Israeli Army's Chief of Strategic Planning Gen Avraham Tamir.

The Israeli defense minister shook hands with his well-wishers. Lt Gen 'Ali then made a brief statement to reporters in which he said: We are happy today to receive Israeli Defense Minister Gen 'Ezer Weizman and the military delegation accompanying him on his first visit to the Arab Republic of Egypt after the Egyptian-Israeli peace agreement was signed, which was done with a deep sense of civilization and reason that reflects an awareness of all the dimensions and commitments of the situation. Lt Gen 'Ali added: During this visit we will discuss several issues related to the withdrawal of the Israeli forces from Sinai in implementation of the peace agreement. He also said: We have high hopes that during this brief visit we will be able to settle all the issues related to this matter so that the implementation will proceed well and at a fast rate that shows goodwill and so that, with mutual desire, we will proceed to establish a just, lasting and comprehensive peace that will restore calm and security to the region and enable its peoples to fulfill their aspiration to a bright future.

Israeli Defense Minister Weizman then made a statement to reporters in which he said: I am happy to be visiting your great country after the very difficult peace negotiations, which resulted in the signing of the peace agreement.

He added that the purpose of this visit is to discuss the details of the implementation of the peace treaty and complete peaceful relations.

He said he believed that no problems stand in the way of the talks during this visit. He explained that we will discuss the details. He said he hopes that the discussions will be fruitful and will complete the great achievement made when the peace treaty was signed.

KHALIL COMMENTS ON BREAK WITH SAUDI ARABIA, KUWAIT

NC232153 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2145 GMT 23 Apr 79 NC

[Text] Cairo, 23 April--Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Dr Mustafa Khalil has said that the decision to break Egypt's relations with Kuwait and Saudi Arabia will not affect the fraternal relations linking the Egyptian people with their brothers in Kuwait and Saudi Arabia.

Dr Khalil added that the Egyptian people realize that their brother citizens of the Arab states live in Egypt as their second homeland and among their Egyptian brothers.

KHALIL INTERVIEW WITH CAIRO RADIO 24 APRIL

NC241229 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1050 GMT 24 Apr 79 NC

[Excerpts] Cairo, 24 April--Prime Minister Dr Mustafa Khalil, in an interview with Cairo Radio, has stated that the recent Baghdad conference resolutions constitute a very serious precedent because they give a number of ministers from the states represented at the conference the power to implement resolutions that encroach on the sovereignty of other states.

The following is the text of the prime minister's interview with Cairo Radio:

Question: Mr Prime Minister and Foreign Minister, do you believe that the United States has invested a great deal in the peace treaty, and that it could not have achieved more than it already has?

Answer: The United States did not, as you say, invest in the peace treaty. I believe that the United States played the role of a partner to establish a comprehensive and just peace in the conclusion of the agreement or to the objectives, was not an investment in the sense of benefiting or making profit from the treaty. The benefit to the entire world will be the promotion of stability in the region for its people, as well as the elimination of differences and establishment of a just, lasting and comprehensive peace for the parties to the Middle East dispute. I believe that such a solution is not possible unless the Palestinian people's legitimate interests and rights are fulfilled.

Question: Do you see any hope of other parties joining in the negotiations on autonomy in the near future, as soon as the negotiations begin?

Answer: The purpose of the forthcoming negotiations between Egypt and Israel, with the participation of the United States, is to devise the method of elections and define the responsibilities of the autonomous rule. It is not necessary for other parties to participate at this stage. However, hypothetically, if they wish to join in we would welcome them.

Question: A question mark hangs over these negotiations. What are your expectations?

Answer: I expect that these negotiations, for which a time limit of 1 year after the exchange of the instruments of ratification has been set, will be difficult because the positions of the parties have differed from the beginning. I do believe, however, that they will be no more difficult than the past negotiations. Each side will present its views. I do not think it will be an impossible situation. There is a big difference between the difficulty of negotiations and the impossibility of achieving results. I believe it is possible to achieve satisfactory results in these negotiations despite the expected difficulties.

Question: If Israel should violate the treaty, are you confident that the United States will guarantee the implementation of the peace agreement in the Middle East?

Answer: There is no guarantee whatsoever from the United States to us that Israel will implement the agreement; we have rejected such a guarantee.

The guarantee given by the United States to Israel--as Secretary of State Cyrus Vance and, later, Atherton explained--was more of a reassurance than a guarantee in the full sense of the word. However, there is a provision in article 7 of the treaty that either side can invoke if it sees a violation of the agreement. I believe that with good will on both sides, we may expect some differences in the course of implementation, but they will not reach the point of disturbing the state of peace, which we hope will prevail in the area.

Question: Some Arab boycott decisions have been adopted against Egypt. What is the future of the Arab League without Egypt?

Answer: From the legal aspect--which we need not discuss in detail--we fully believe that the Baghdad resolutions on the Arab League and its organizations, as well as the recommendations on other Arab establishments and companies, are illegal and illegitimate, and therefore are not at all binding on Egypt. I think that the recommendations adopted by the Arab foreign and economy ministers constitute a very serious precedent because they give a number of ministers from these states the power to implement resolutions that encroach upon the sovereignty of other states. The suspension of Egypt's membership in economic companies is illegal and is completely outside the framework of responsibility of any state that respects its own laws because these companies are registered in accordance with the laws of these states. The investment companies registered in Egypt in accordance with the investment law are an example. I have said myself that since these companies--with Arab capital in them--are registered in Egypt, Egyptian law gives them full protection. We would have liked the dispute to be confined to the political level and would have liked these states not to resort to such measures, which are harmful to them all, because they are a serious precedent; in the future, these states may discover that they have done something illegal. We will resist this action with all legal means.

Question: Mr Prime Minister, what about Egypt's attitude now toward Saudi Arabia, Tunisia, Morocco and Kuwait--moderate states that have leaned toward the rejection states?

Answer: Our position, as we have already stated, is that Saudi Arabia, Morocco, and Tunisia have a special place in our eyes. I really cannot understand or explain the attitude of these friendly states toward Egypt.

Question: President Muhammad Anwar as-Sadat has called for the creation of a new body under your chairmanship to eliminate bureaucracy in the government. What is expected from it, and are you optimistic about its work?

Answer: I am naturally optimistic. However, the main thing is not the formation of such a body under the chairmanship of a certain individual. What is important is to devise a method of work capable of eliminating all bureaucratic complications. I think I will do this not with the aim of becoming a chairman of this committee--because I do not think that this is what the president meant--but with the aim of promoting a method that will make it easy and legal for Arab, foreign and even Egyptian investors to invest their money. God willing, this is what I will do.

KHALIL REAFFIRMS FRATERNAL ARAB RELATIONS

NC241636 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1555 GMT 24 Apr 79 NC

[Text] Cairo, 24 April--Prime Minister Dr Mustafa Khalil has expressed hope that the economic relations among the Arab states will remain free from politics.

He reaffirmed that the fraternal relations between the Egyptian and the Arab peoples will continue.

Dr Khalil was speaking to foreign correspondents following the Cabinet meeting today. Asked whether he would meet tomorrow with any Israeli personages, Dr Mustafa Khalil said that he will be participating in the talks which will be held between President Anwar as-Sadat and Romanian President Ceausescu in Ismailia.

KHALIL INTERVIEWED ON PALESTINIANS, DOMESTIC TASKS

LD2411l5 Paris LE MATIN in French 19 Apr 79 p 9 LD

[Shalom Cohen undated Cairo interview with Egyptian Prime Minister Mustafa Khalil: "Future of the West Bank Depends on the Palestinians"]

[Text] It was rumored on 2 April--the day when Menahem Begin arrived in Cairo--that 58-year-old Egyptian Prime Minister Mustafa Khalil would resign. It was believed that he disapproved, at least to some extent, of President as-Sadat's policy. However, when receiving in Cairo our Jerusalem correspondent Shalom Cohen, he insisted on clarifying his position. "I am not opposed to the peace process," he explained, "and those who say so in your country do not know me, because if so would I have participated in President as-Sadat's visit to Jerusalem? But I am an outspoken man. I prefer to tell the truth openly and I will continue to do so. Remember that without frankness there can be neither friendship nor, especially, peace."

The prime minister received me in his office whose windows open on to the National Assembly building in Cairo. For a few seconds he concentrated his attention on a document. His features reflect a sullen austerity widely known from his photographs. It is only when he speaks that this austere expression vanishes. His features become animated and a charming and eloquent man, instead of a formidable political leader, faces you.

As soon as you mention the past and the rejection of Palestine's partition in 1948, which led to a period of war of which As-Sadat's policy could mark the end after 30 years, Mustafa Khalil shows his diplomatic skill.

Khalil: Believe that the past is the past and that you cannot pass judgment on something you cannot change, especially without studying all facts in depth. What counts is the present. Our views differ from those of other Arab countries. We feel sure that it is our approach that is correct.

LE MATIN: But do you not believe that the Palestinians are now repeating their 1948 error and that they could again find themselves in a similar blind alley?

Khalil: I do not like to pass judgment on the Palestinian's policy. We are offering them a genuine opportunity for a settlement. They believe that we will get nowhere in our coming negotiations. However, these negotiations will deal with only two main subjects--election methods and the responsibilities of autonomous authorities. The rest depends on the Palestinians, since even if we achieve an agreement we will be unable to force them to accept it.

LE MATIN: Will you have Palestinians in your delegation?

Khalil: The Camp David agreements stipulate that the Palestinians will have to participate in negotiations dealing with the question of autonomy. We have not yet invited them. We will do so only once the ratification documents are exchanged.

LE MATIN: Whom will you invite--the PLO or some other Palestinians?

Khalil: We will mainly invite residents of the West Bank and Gaza and some other Palestinians living abroad.

LE MATIN: Does this mean that the PLO will be boycotted?

Khalil: I have indeed said: other Palestinians.

LE MATIN: Do you mean to say that the PLO will be asked to participate?

Khalil: I am not mentioning the PLO.... In any case, this entire problem will first have to be resolved with the Israelis.

LE MATIN: Let us now talk about Egypt's domestic problems. New parliamentary elections will take place in 2 months' time. First of all, are you a candidate?

Khalil: Frankly, your question surprises me. I am so busy that I have not thought about it. Obviously, once a new National Assembly is elected the government will resign. The president will then be able either to appoint a new prime minister or ask me to form a new government.

LE MATIN: What will be the government's main tasks?

Khalil: Normalization of our relations with Israel, negotiations dealing with the question of autonomy, the situation prevailing in the Arab world following the Baghdad resolutions, implementation of the Carter plan, reconstruction of Sinai, economic planning and the country's development.

LE MATIN: Are the Egyptian people not expecting too much immediately now that peace has been achieved?

Khalil: We keep repeating that prosperity will be achieved only through toil and by the sweat of the people's brow. We believe that a 5-year plan should enable us to deal with the most urgent problems. Five years is a reasonable period of time.

LE MATIN: You mentioned a Carter plan. What are your priorities--financial or military aid?

Khalil: No country does away with its army, even after signing a peace treaty. We must consider the global strategic situation and strive to insure stability throughout the region. We could be confronted with aggression from other quarters, not necessarily by the Israelis. You must be ready to defend yourself. This means that arms are important for the region's stability. Furthermore, we have obligations ensuing from the Arab defense pact, for instance, toward Sudan, Somalia and North Yemen. We will not tolerate any blockade of the Red Sea because this would be tantamount to a blockade of the Suez Canal. Nor will we tolerate any intervention with respect to the watercourse of the Nile because Egypt's life depends on it.

All countries have the duty to protect their vital interests; but this does not mean that military force should immediately be used. There are other means.

LE MATIN: Are you concerned by the Islamic awakening?

Khalil: Not in the least because we see it as an awakening of consciousness. What we do not accept is exploitation of religion by a political party. This is why the Muslim Brotherhood was broken up in 1954. Our constitution forbids the formation of regional racist parties and parties whose members must be the followers of a specific religion. Therefore, the Muslim brothers will be allowed neither to reconstitute their party nor to participate in the coming elections.

ISRAEL HOLDS PRESS CONFERENCE ON TERRORIST ARRESTS

NC241358 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1348 GMT 24 Apr 79 NC

[Excerpts] Cairo, 24 April--Egyptian security authorities have uncovered a terrorist plan prepared by the Syrian As-Sa'iqah organization, which belongs to the Syrian intelligence service, under the name of the "eagles of the Palestinian revolution" to detonate explosive charges in several places in Egypt to cause panic among the citizens.

Security authorities have arrested two members of the organization on their arrival in Cairo with the explosives to carry out the organization's instructions. It has transpired that one of these men placed the explosive charge in the Egypt Air office in Cyprus.

At a press conference attended by world news agency correspondents, Interior Minister Muhammad Nabawi Isma'il said that the security authorities arrested the first accused, a Syrian called Ibrahim Ad-Dayah, on his arrival at Cairo airport on 16 March. In a secret compartment in his suitcase they found toothpaste tubes which were filled with highly explosive, Soviet-manufactured TNT.

The accused confessed that the command of the Syrian As-Sa'iqah organization gave him instructions to carry out three operations in Cairo. In the first operation he was ordered to blow up the Foreign Ministry building opposite the Arab League building. He was ordered to detonate the explosive charges at 1200, a time when the building would be crowded with the largest number of employees, including Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Dr Butrus Ghali. The accused said that organization told him to use the major part of the explosive charges he was carrying in this operation.

As for the second and third operations, the terrorist confessed that the organization gave him the freedom to detonate the explosive charges in any two places crowded with citizens in order to cause panic and create the impression that the domestic front is unstable.

The interior minister said that the accused made other confessions which cannot be revealed at present. They deal with the activity of the Syrian As-Sa'iqah organization and its plans for carrying out other operations inside and outside Egypt and in some European countries, including Germany and France.

The interior minister said that two centers for financing the organization's terrorist operations had been uncovered. In these two centers were found about 28,000 Egyptian pounds; $26,000, 10,000 liras [unspecified]; other foreign currencies and jewelry worth 40,000 pounds.

The interior minister explained that the two financing centers were uncovered when the accused confessed that the command of the Syrian organization had given him some telephone numbers in Cairo and had asked him to contact these numbers after he settled in and before he carried out his terrorist operations.

The accused was asked to contact these numbers under the supervision of the state security departments and a tight surveillance was clamped on these two centers until they were seized with those who were inside them.

Muhammad Nabawi Isma'il said that the second accused is a Lebanese national named Joseph Salim. Salim is a first lieutenant in the Syrian intelligence organization and works at the Syrian As-Sa'iqah office in Beirut. The state security criminal investigations department men arrested Salim at Cairo airport upon his arrival from Beirut on 15 April. One of the investigations department's men suspected Salim and searched his suitcase, which turned out to be similar to the suitcase of the first accused.

Accused Joseph Salim made a detailed confession of the mission Syrian intelligence had assigned him to carry out in Cairo. He said he had been charged with the implementation of three operations. The first operation was to place explosives in the Sheraton, which is an international hotel and always crowded with guests, including Arab princes and internationally known personalities. Syrian intelligence had asked him to set the explosives in either the hotel's restaurant or nightclub when they are crowded with guests. They also gave him a large amount of money to enable him to stay at the hotel and explore and study it. Salim said that the Syrian As-Sa'iqah command had informed him that a colleague of his had been charged with implementing this task but had placed the explosive charge in a restroom in the hotel, and thus, the purpose of the operation was not achieved.

The accused said in his confession that the Syrian As-Sa'iqah organization officials had asked him to implement the operation while an Arab official or a well-known personality is staying at the hotel in order to demonstrate that security in Egypt is unstable and in order to harm Egypt's tourist and economic position.

The second operation was to place explosives at the complex of offices in At-Tahrir Square, particularly the floors housing the passports, travel, immigration and nationality department which is frequented by Arab and foreign nationals.

The third operation was left up to him. He admitted that the Syrian organization command had given him freedom to choose any of the police sections where he could place explosives in order to create fear in the ranks of the police and the citizens.

Muhammad Nabawi Isma'il said that accused Joseph Salim confessed that the Syrian As-Sa'iqah organization command had informed him that a colleague of his had been sent to carry out the operation of sabotaging the Egyptian Foreign Ministry. The command had asked him to contact this colleague to learn his news and the reason for not carrying out the operation.

The accused has also given a lot of information on the dimensions of the Syrian terrorist plan and the operations he was to carry out in Egypt and abroad--in other countries which he identified in his confession--and on the training plan and the Cuban experts and other terrorists who supervise the training and planning.

The interior minister said that the Syrian regime and Syrian intelligence cannot face the world courageously and therefore they work in the dark. Their groups have disguised themselves under the name of the Eagles of the Palestinian Revolution instead of the Syrian As-Sa'iqah organization, which is financed by the Syrian regime. He said that this is the new name for the groups which Syria has prepared to carry out its criminal schemes in Egypt.

A few days after the parcel bomb explosion at the Al-'Atabah postal customs office, in which an innocent Egyptian mother of two children was killed and four other persons were injured, we were surprised by the Syrian organization's disgraceful announcement to the world that it was responsible for the incident, according to news agency reports, and that its name is the Eagles of the Palestinian Revolution. It was as if it had done something great, when it had divested itself of all human, ethical or Arab values and nobility for which all the Arabs are known all over the world. By their black malice and their personal interests they were blinded to the aims of the Arab nation and adopted such cheap methods. It thus becomes clear that the Syrian As-Sa'iqah organization is behind this incident, the minister said.

Interior Minister Isma'il described the terrorist campaign of the Syrian As-Sa'iqah organization as a primitive, cheap campaign which has been discarded by the civilized world. He said that Egypt could act similarly and could easily answer terrorist activity with terrorist activity but would not do so in view of its history and civilization. Such behavior befits gangs and not a state which has a civilization and history.

The interior minister said that Egypt is far from thinking of this, but--as President as-Sadat has said--it is capable of dealing two blows for every blow and has the means and methods which it knows how and when to use against these. He added that perhaps this is a warning signal to these states to reconsider their calculations concerning Egypt and its people, calculations which they have deliberately or undeliberately ignored, blinded by their hatred of Egypt and its people.

The interior minister affirmed that security prevails in Egypt and the masses are shouldering their responsibility hand-in-hand with the police out of their faith in their leader, who has accomplished great achievements and victories. The masses are looking forward to further victories in the future under their leader.

Minister Isma'il said that the perpetrators of these terrorist acts are laboring under an illusion because their trivial acts only make the domestic front stronger and more cohesive.

The interior minister noted that the security departments in Egypt have discovered that this terrorist organization had previously sent of two its elements, one of them a woman, who stayed at the MENA House Hotel. They left there a large suitcase containing clothes and another small suitcase containing a large cigar box containing explosives, which were discovered before exploding. It transpired that the two had left the country. Important documents and papers were found after their room was searched.

The interior minister said Egypt will not be deflected from its national objectives, regardless of the hatred of the rejectionists, because the entire world knows how much Egypt has suffered for many years in terms of victims, martyrs and the blood and money of its sons for the sake of the Palestinian cause and Arab rights.

MENA REPORTS ON INVESTIGATION OF SYRIAN TERRORISTS

NC242148 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2100 GMT 24 Apr 79 NC

[Text] Cairo, 24 April--The investigations conducted by the state security criminal investigation department with the two detained terrorists of the Syrian As-Sa'iqah organization have revealed that Ibrahim ad-Dayah, who is enlisted in Syrian terrorism, is called Akram az-Zughbi and comes from Hawran district in Syria. He was recruited by Wadi' 'Ali Hawriyah, alias Abu Ahmad, of the Syrian As-Sa'iqah; Bilal Hasan, alias Abu Mazin, commander of the Syrian As-Sa'iqah militia attached to the Syrian intelligence service; and Abu 'Ali, commander of the As-Sa'iqah security forces and his deputy Abu Salim.

The accused was trained in using explosives at Ad-Damur camp in Beirut under the supervision of Syrian officer Ahmad al-Hallaq and Palestinian officer Husayn Mas'ud. The investigations have also revealed that Abu Salim, the deputy commander of the As-Sa'iqah security forces, had instructed the accused for the operation, while his briefcase and the explosives were prepared by Capt Ahmad al-Hallaq and Capt Husayn Mas'ud who escorted the accused to the Cairo-bound plane at Beirut airport.

As for the other terrorist, Salim Joseph 'Abdallah, the investigations have revealed that his real name is 'Ali Samih Najm, a lieutenant in Syrian intelligence, who was deputy head of the Syrian As-Sa'iqah security office in Al-Hamra' in Beirut under the command of Syrian Capt 'Isam al-Hamawi. The accused was instructed for the operation by Abu Salim and the explosives were prepared for him by Ahmad al-Hallaq.

AS-SADAT, CARTER DISCUSS ECONOMIC AFFAIRS OVER TELEPHONE

NC242125 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 2100 GMT 24 Apr 79 NC

[Text] U.S President Jimmy Carter tonight contacted President Anwar as-Sadat by telephone. Their discussions during the telephone conversation focused on economic affairs. The U.S. President informed President as-Sadat that he has assigned his economic affairs adviser, Robert Strauss, one of the brightest U.S economists, to discuss economic affairs and Egypt's requirements during the coming phase.

AS-SADAT, NUMAYRI DISCUSS MIDDLE EAST DEVELOPMENTS

NC232108 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 2100 GMT 23 Apr 79 NC

[Text] President Anwar as-Sadat has contacted Sudanese President Ja'far Numayri and discussed with him the latest developments of the Middle East situation.

PRESIDENT AS-SADAT RECEIVES DEFENSE MINISTER 'ALI

NC241525 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1453 GMT 24 Apr 79 NC

[Text] Ismailia, 24 April--President Muhammad Anwar as-Sadat today received Minister of Defense and War Production Lt Gen Kamal Hasan 'Ali and Chief of Operations Maj Gen Hasan Abu Sa'dah to review the results of the defense minister's trip to Somalia and Djibouti. The meeting was attended by Vice President Husni Mubarak.

MINISTER GHALI MEETS WITH KENYAN AMBASSADOR

NC0211533 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1500 GMT 21 Apr 79 NC

[Text] Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Dr Butrus Ghali today met with Kenyan Ambassador to Egypt ('Umar Ahmad). They discussed developments in the situation in Uganda and ways to establish peace and security in the area with a view to promoting and developing relations among the African states that use the Nile waters. They also discussed checking foreign interference in the affairs of the African Continent.

PAPER REPORTS MUSLIM-CHRISTIAN RECONCILIATION 'FAILED'

LD201531 London ASH-SHARQ AL-AWSAT in Arabic 20 Apr 79 p 1 LD

[ASH-SHARQ AL-AWSAT bureau report]

[Text] Cairo--The Muslim-Christian Reconciliation Committee, which President as-Sadat set up in order to settle the communal problems that recently came to a head in upper Egypt, has failed.

Official sources in Cairo said that the Egyptian president has ordered the setting up of a new committee whose aim would be to achieve national unity between Muslims and Copts and avoid sectarian sedition. The new committee will include none of the members of the former reconciliation committee. ASH-SHARQ AL-AWSAT has learned that the coming stage will witness changes in the Islamic Call [(ad-da'wah)] body. The change is expected to affect the position of Tawfiq 'Uwaydah, in charge of Islamic religious affairs in As-Sadat's party.

MAGAZINE: GOVERNMENT REQUESTS U.S.-PALESTINIANS DIALOG

NC220840 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1753 GMT 22 Apr 79 NC

[Excerpt] Cairo, 22 April--Egypt has officially asked the United States to hold a dialog with the Palestinians in the occupied territory in Gaza and the West Bank. This is reported in tomorrow's edition of ROSE AL-YUSUF magazine which says that after the ceremony of exchanging the documents of ratification of the peace treaty, a U.S. delegation will tour the occupied Arab territory to conduct a dialog preparatory to the tripartite negotiations on the future of autonomy for the Palestinian people.

ROSE AL-YUSUF notes that the United States will draw up a plan representing the U.S. views on the autonomy and the future of the occupied Arab territory. The magazine says that this plan is based on all the statements made by President Carter, his adviser Brzezinski and his Secretary of State Cyrus Vance.

ROSE AL-YUSUF explains that Washington has asked Egypt and Israel to draw up their plans in order to arrive at a final text on the future of autonomy in accordance with the Camp David agreements, the documents related to the first Arab-Israeli treaty, and on the bases of all the UN resolutions, particularly Security Council Resolution 338. The magazine says that the reason for selecting Middle East roving Ambassador Alfred Atherton as the U.S. ambassador to Egypt is his participation in the expected long and difficult negotiations regarding the autonomy and the future of Gaza and the West Bank, not only in his capacity as his country's ambassador in Cairo, but also as a personal envoy of President Carter.

CAIRO RADIO REPORTS ARRIVAL OF ROMANIAN PRESIDENT

NC251012 [Editorial Report NC] Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic at 0936 GMT on 25 April begins a live relay from Abu Suwayr Airport to cover the arrival of Romanian President Ceausescu. The announcer says that Prime Minister Khalil and the director of the president's office, have arrived at Abu Suwayr Airport. At 0937 GMT, the announcer reports the arrival of a helicopter carrying As-Sadat and his wife. At 0939 GMT, the announcer reports the arrival of Ceausescu's plane. According to the announcer, President and Mrs as-Sadat have left the helicopter to receive Ceausescu and his wife. The announcer reports that As-Sadat and a reception line have gathered at the aircraft ramp to receive Ceausescu, who descends and is embraced by As-Sadat.

The anthems of Romania and Egypt are then played and both presidents review the guard of honor. Both presidents and their wives then board the helicopter that will take them to President as-Sadat's resthouse in Ismailia. The helicopter leaves at 0953 GMT and the relay ends at 0955 GMT.

FRENCH BUDGET MINISTER PAPON ARRIVES IN CAIRO

NC202135 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2123 GMT 20 Apr 79 NC

[Excerpt] Cairo, 20 April--French Budget Minister Maurice Papon arrived in Cairo tonight at the head of an official delegation for a 3-day visit to Egypt. During the visit he will hold discussions with Finance Minister Dr 'Ali Lutfi on bolstering cooperation between the two countries in various economic fields.

Agreement Signed

NC212142 Cairo MENA in English 1720 GMT 21 Apr 79 NC

[Text] Cairo, April 21--The customs department and the French C.G.A. Company signed here today a contract for developing the Egyptian customs system and provide it with up-to-date equipment and computers.

The contract is worth 80 million francs extended by France to Egypt in the form of easy-term loans. Finance Minister 'Ali Lutfi and his French counterpart Maurice Papon attended the signing ceremony.

The contract will be implemented in two stages of about 15 months each, during which a computer will be presented to Cairo and Alexandria customs together with setting up a developed communications network connecting all customs offices to facilitate procedure and get rid of accumulation problems.

The French budget minister had arrived here yesterday on a three-day visit for talks aiming at boosting bilateral cooperation in economic fields.

GOVERNMENT BREAKS RELATIONS WITH SUDAN

JN242117 Baghdad INA in Arabic 2052 GMT 24 Apr 79 JN

[Text] Baghdad, 24 April--Iraq decided to break off relations with Sudan in light of the uncordial and hostile stand of the Sudanese regime, which is not in harmony with pan-Arab concepts, by breaking off relations with Iraq and in application of the principle of reciprocity.

The chief of protocol at the Foreign Ministry this evening summoned the Sudanese charge d'affaires in Baghdad and notified him of the Iraqi Government decision to break off relations with Sudan.

A period of 2 weeks has been given to the members of the Sudanese Embassy in Baghdad to leave Iraq despite the Sudanese regime's decision giving a period of 1 week only to the members of the Iraqi Embassy to leave Sudan. The Iraqi Government affirmed that the action of the head of the Sudanese regime will be opposed not by the sons of our fraternal people in Sudan only but the sons of our people throughout the Arab homeland.

MINISTER OF STATE 'ABDALLAH RELIEVED OF POST

JN251028 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1021 GMT 25 Apr 79 JN

[Text] Baghdad, 25 April--'Amir 'Abdallah has been released from his post as minister of state today. This was stated in a republican decree issued today.

PRESS CALLS FOR PUNITIVE MEASURES AGAINST NUMAYRI

JN250847 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0740 GMT 25 Apr 79 JN

[Excerpts] Baghdad, 25 April--The newspaper ATH-THAWRAH says that the situation in Sudan confirms that the countdown for the inevitable end of Ja'far Numayri's regime has actually begun.

In an article today, the paper assets that all sectors of the Sudanese popular movement have embarked upon the stage of brazen defiance of the authorities, through the patriotic movements that recently took place within the armed forces to topple the agent Numayri's regime. ATH-THAWRAH says that the signs of this defiance were indicated in reports noting that the security authorities had told the regime's ministers and officials not to stay in their homes on the eve of Numayri's return from London, as a precaution against possible assassination attempts against them. In addition to this, the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party in Sudan has openly distributed statements defying the authorities. The students' struggle front held large meetings at Khartoum University, where there have also been massive demonstrations against the regime.

The newspaper AL-JUMHURIYAH calls for extending the Arab punitive measures against the Arab nation's enemies to include Ja'far Numayri and his pro-As-Sadat regime and for suspending all Arab aid to Numayri's regime, so that this aid "will not reach As-Sadat's regime through Numayri."

In conclusion, AL-JUMHURIYAH says that a responsible pan-Arab stand is required to deal with the traitorous stand taken by Numayri's regime.

TURKISH DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER CETIN ARRIVES

JN202100 Baghdad INA in Arabic 2050 GMT 20 Apr 79 JN

[Text] Baghdad, 20 April--Hikmet Cetin, Turkish deputy prime minister for economic affairs [title as received], arrived in Baghdad this evening at the head of a delegation on a 3-day visit to Iraq. In a statement to INA, Cetin said that the visit is aimed at strengthening the relations of friendship, cooperation and neighborliness between Iraq and Turkey. He added that Iraqi-Turkish relations have developed as a result of the exchange of visits between Iraqi and Turkish officials, the last of which was the Turkish prime minister's visit to Iraq in November 1978. This, Cetin added, has contributed to a convergence in views, particularly in the economic field, in the service of the two neighboring countries.

Cetin, 'Adnan Husayn Meeting

JN211958 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1815 GMT 21 Apr 79 JN

[Text] Baghdad, 21 April--'Adnan Husayn, Revolution Command Council member and minister of planning, met here this evening with Hikmet Cetin, Turkish deputy prime minister for economic affairs, who is currently visiting Iraq. During the meeting, which was attended by the two countries' ambassadors, talks were held on economic and commercial relations between the two friendly countries and ways to promote them.

Cetin, Jasim Meeting

JN221726 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1650 GMT 22 Apr 79 JN

[Text] Baghdad, 22 April--Latif Nusayif Jasim, Iraqi minister of agriculture and agrarian reform, has discussed with Hikmet Cetin, Turkish deputy prime minister for economic affairs, ways for the two countries to cooperate in agriculture. During a meeting here today, Cetin expressed his country's readiness to participate in implementing several agricultural projects in Iraq.

Cetin, 'Ayish Meeting

JN221728 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1655 GMT 22 Apr 79 JN

[Text] Baghdad, 22 April--Muhammad 'Ayish, Revolution Command Council member and minister of industry and minerals, has reviewed with Hikmet Cetin, Turkish deputy prime minister for economic affairs, industrial relations between the two friendly countries and the ways to develop these relations. During their meeting here today, 'Ayish and Cetin reviewed the advanced relations between the two countries, particularly in terms of industrial cooperation and the possibility of strengthening this cooperation by initiating development projects in Iraq.

Cetin, Ramadan Meeting

JN222103 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1820 GMT 22 Apr 79 JN

[Text] Baghdad, 22 April--Taha Yasin Ramadan, Revolution Command Council member and minister of housing and reconstruction, met here today with Hikmet Cetin, Turkish deputy prime minister for economic affairs, and the delegation accompanying him.

Ramadan welcomed the visiting delegation and expressed the hope that its visit will contribute to the consolidation of relations and bilateral cooperation, particularly in the fields of housing and reconstruction. Ramadan briefed the Turkish guests on the tasks and activities of the Iraqi Ministry of Housing and Reconstruction in implementing various projects in Iraq and on the possibility of the Turkish side submitting tenders to implement projects which will be announced soon, particularly the construction of roads and housing complexes.

Cetin stressed his country's desire to expand economic cooperation with Iraq because of the strong friendly relations linking the two neighborly countries. He also expressed his country's readiness to effectively participate in the implementation of development projects in Iraq.

Cetin, Saddam Husayn Meeting

JN231153 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1142 GMT 23 Apr 79 JN

[Text] Baghdad, 23 April--Saddam Husayn, Revolution Command Council [RCC] deputy chairman, received a written message today from Turkish Prime Minister Bulent Ecevit on bilateral relations. The message was delivered by Turkish Deputy Prime Minister for Economic Affairs Hikmet Cetin when he was received by the RCC deputy chairman today. The meeting was attended by RCC member and Minister of Planning 'Adnan Husayn; Foreign Ministry Undersecretary 'Abd al-Husayn al-Jamali and the Turkish ambassador to Iraq.

Cetin Statement, Departure

JN231706 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1620 GMT 23 Apr 79 JN

[Text] Baghdad, 23 April--Turkish Deputy Prime Minister for Economic Affairs Hikmet Cetin and his delegation left Baghdad for home this afternoon at the end of an official 4-day visit to Iraq. Cetin told INA that his talks with the Iraqi officials were very useful. He said that his talks with Revolution Command Council Vice Chairman Saddam Husayn dealt with bilateral relations and pending problems in the area and in the world. Cetin noted that Saddam Husayn expressed his belief in the significance of strengthening bilateral relations and developing them for the interest of the two countries and peoples and for serving the cause of peace in the area and in the world.

Cetin said that relations between Iraq and Turkey will continue to develop in all fields, and praised Iraq's stand toward its neighbor Turkey and Iraq's participation in resolving Turkey's economic problems, particularly the oil problem.

SOVIET AGRICULTURAL DELEGATION DEPARTS FOLLOWING VISIT

JN212014 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1755 GMT 21 Apr 79 JN

[Text] Baghdad, 21 April--Nikolay Dezhinov, secretary of the Agriculture and Agricultural Procurement Workers Union in the Soviet Union, and the delegation accompanying him left Baghdad for home this evening at the end of a weeklong visit to Iraq. Dezhinov expressed his pleasure with the development of agricultural methods applied in Iraq. This opens new horizons for the future of agriculture in Iraq, he said. He described his meetings with officials from the cooperative peasant societies in Iraq as positive and fruitful, and as helpful in consolidating the ties of friendship, cooperation and common struggle.

KING HUSAYN RECEIVES LETTERS FROM UAE, CUBAN PRESIDENTS

JN241705 Amman JNA in Arabic 1530 GMT 24 Apr 79 JN

[Text] Amman, 24 April--His Majesty King Husayn today received a letter from the UAE president dealing with joint issues between the two countries. The letter was delivered to King Husayn by the adviser to the UAE president for Islamic affairs, Chief Qadi, and president of the Shari'a courts, who is currently visiting Jordan.

His Majesty King Husayn also received a letter from Cuban President Fidel Castro inviting him to attend the sixth summit conference of the nonalined countries which will be held in Havana in September. The letter was delivered by the Cuban transportation minister who arrived in Amman today.

MINISTER IBRAHIM, PLO OFFICIAL DISCUSS RELATIONS

JN241922 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1912 GMT 24 Apr 79 JN

[Text] Amman, 24 April--Jordanian Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Hasan Ibrahim met here today with director of the PLO Political Department and PLO representative in Amman 'Abd ar-Razzaq al-Yahya. During the meeting, they discussed relations between Jordan and the PLO and the situation in the Arab area.

PRIME MINISTER RECEIVES UAE PRESIDENT'S ADVISER

JN241248 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 24 Apr 79 JN

[Text] Today Prime Minister Mudar Badran received His Eminence Shaykh Ahmad ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz al-Mubarak, adviser to the UAE president. During the meeting, they discussed the fraternal relations and the Islamic cooperation between the two countries. The meeting was attended by Kamil ash-Sharif, minister of Awqaf, Islamic Affairs and Holy Places, and the UAE ambassador in Amman.

MINISTER, SOVIET AMBASSADOR DISCUSS TRADE RELATIONS

JN241640 Amman JNA in Arabic 1540 GMT 24 Apr 79 JN

[Text] Amman, 24 April--Industry and Commerce Minister Dr Najm ad-Din ad-Dajani today discussed with the Soviet ambassador in Amman economic and trade relations between the two countries and ways to strengthen these realtions by increasing the trade volume and establishing joint industrial projects in Jordan.

COMMANDER IN CHIEF RECEIVES PAKISTANI COMMODORE

JN231610 Amman JNA in Arabic 1524 GMT 23 Apr 79 JN

[Text] Amman, 23 April--Commander in Chief of the Jordanian Armed Forces Staff Lt Gen Zayd ibn Shakir received at his office this morning Commodore (M.N. Anwar), chairman of the delegation of the Pakistani War College.

CIVIL DEFENSE DIRECTORATE DENIES TREMOR IN AQABA

JN241247 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 24 Apr 79 JN

[Text] Today the Civil Defense Directorate denied a report on the earth tremor in Aqaba. Director of the Civil Defense Directorate Maj Gen Khalid at-Tarawinah has said that this report is baseless. He said that the directorate made contacts with the civil defense center in Aqaba, which reported that explosions have taken place in the occupied Arab area near Aqaba.

AL-AKHBAR CONDEMNS ISRAELI ATTACKS ON LEBANON

JN250803 Amman AL-AKHBAR in Arabic 25 Apr 79 pp 1, 13 JN

[Editorial: "The Escalation of the Aggressive War Against Lebanon"]

[Text] The escalation of the aggressive war against southern Lebanon is part of the Israeli conspiracy, whose aim is to distract attention from the arbitrary measures that are being carried out inside the occupied territories against the Palestinian people and Palestinian land.

The instruments of killing and the cluster bombs that were used against civilians in southern Lebanon refute the flimsy justifications to which Israel might resort for waging this war of aggression, and refute Israel's claim that it is seeking peace. This is because the bombardment of innocent villages, the displacement of the population, the expropriation of land, the persistence in violating international norms, and the disregard of human principles are not the actions of those who harbor the least desire for peace; it is the thirst for war and aggression, and nothing else, that moves the ruling military establishment in occupied Palestine.

Parallel to this armed war of aggression Israel is waging against southern Lebanon is the psychological warfare launched by the Zionist media against Jordan, in an attempt to shake its national stand. Both wars stem from the same source and have the same objective; namely, to peddle the separate peace treaty with Egypt and all its capitulatory offshoots. Foremost among these is the self-rule farce, which is nothing but another face for occupation and a new form of continuing the occupation's arbitrary measures.

This has been typical of the Zionist occupation since it established its presence in occupied Arab Palestine. Therefore, what is required on the national and pan-Arab levels is more unity and cohesion and more serious and joint action in channeling all the Arab nation's capabilities toward protecting its survival and destiny and regaining its rights and holy places. This is required on both the national and pan-Arab levels. What we are witnessing today is nothing but an escalation of the Zionist war of aggression against the entire Arab existence.

AR-RA'Y: USSR TO OPPOSE UN TREATY RECOGNITION MEASURES

JN240856 Amman AR-RA'Y in Arabic 24 Apr 79 pp 1, 14 JN

[Text] Washington--Well-informed U.S. sources in Washington have stated that the Soviet Union has advised the United States of its intention to oppose any UN measure that might comprise recognition of the unilateral Egyptian-Israeli settlement treaty.

These sources add that if it is proposed that the UN Security Council discuss the deployment of UN forces in Sinai to serve as disengagement forces, then the Soviet Union--upon the Arab countries' request and supported by the Soviet bloc and the nonalined countries--will veto the above mentioned proposal.

Reports say that Moscow informed Washington of this during the talks held recently between U.S. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance and Soviet Ambassador in Washington Anatoliy Dobrynin. Sources say that the United States and Israel have begun to undertake intensive contacts to discuss other alternatives in this regard. It is to be recalled that the UN secretary general has decisive jurisdiction in this field and can simply avoid raising this question at the UN Security Council if he is convinced that any new deployment of UN forces does not require a new resolution from the UN Security Council, in as much as this deployment is in accordance with the UN forces' basic mission. However, Israeli observers believe that Waldheim will not adopt a stand that is unacceptable to the Soviet Union.

AD-DUSTUR DECRIES ANTI-GOVERNMENT INFORMATION CAMPAIGNS

JN240730 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 0515 GMT 24 Apr 79 JN

[From the press review]

[Text] Under the headline "Why the Involvement," the newspaper AD-DUSTUR makes the following comment: Jordan has been able to play a leading role during the various stages through which the Arab cause has passed, thanks to the wise policy His Majesty King Husayn has charted for this country. This role has clearly risen to the pan-Arab commitments and has pursued objectivity in appraising the sound requisities required to continue the Arab struggle's march and to establish a just, lasting and overall peace in our area.

Proceeding from this principle, Jordan has called and is still calling for accelerating the growth of intrinsic Arab power, as it is the only basis for reviving our cause and polarizing support for that cause in all fields. Naturally, Jordan's vigilant role in the Arab and international arenas has become a factor that arouses Israel's resentment. Because it represents a strong fence in the face of Israeli expansion in our area. This expansion has become particularly active as a result of the signing of the separate peace treaty between Israel and the Egyptian regime. Thus far the fruits of this treaty have failed to ripen, thanks to Arab collectiveness, which was manifested in Baghdad, and to Jordan's pan-Arab stand.

The Israeli resentment against Jordan has been polarized in the form of continuing feverish information campaigns. These campaigns are expected from the enemy. What surprises us is that certain Arab papers are involved in propagating Israel's lies against Jordan. As a result of this unjustified involvement, answers should be given to the following questions: Are these papers aware of the fact that propagation of Israeli lies against us represents an attack on the Arab cause, to which Jordan is strongly committed? Are these papers aware of the fact that the propagation process is a weapon serving Israel? Do these papers understand that they are involved in one trench with Israel? Do these papers forget that Jordan is a stronghold defending the depth of the Arab homeland and our area against Israeli expansion? Why, then, the involvement?

The critical stage through which our cause is passing, the valiant Jordanian stand and all the rapid developments in the area--all are events that are bound to strengthen Arab vigilance and to persuade the Arab papers to be careful, in order to confront Israel's campaigns and to avoid everything that could consolidate these tendentious efforts.

AL-HUSS COMMENTS ON ISRAELI AIR ATTACK

NC241915 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 24 Apr 79 NC

[Text] Commenting on the Israeli raids on southern Lebanon, Prime Minister Dr Salim al-Huss this evening said: The tragic situation caused by the treacherous Israeli aggression against peaceful citizens in the south causes us much pain. These sinful attacks only increase our determination to continue on our way in pursuit of our just issue on every level, to establish our clear right and to defend the safety of the homeland and the citizens.

ISRAELI AIRCRAFT STRAFE SOUTHERN LEBANON, ONE DOWNED

JN241632 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic to the Arab World 1615 GMT 24 Apr 79 JN

[24 April statement by the military spokesman for the joint forces]

[Text] 1. Our air defenses shot down an enemy aircraft when the Zionist air force raided the (Bdayr) area at 1740 today.

2. At 1730 today a squadron of enemy aircraft strafed Al-Qal'ah, Arnun and An-Nabatiyah. The strafing continues. The defenses of the Palestinian revolution are continuing to resist the attacks by the enemy air force as of 1730.

3. At 1750 Zionist aircraft raided the Shabriha area. The strafing is still continuing.

ISRAELI PLANES ATTEMPT RAID ON BEIRUT AREAS

NC250718 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 0701 GMT 25 Apr 79 NC

[Text] The Israeli Air Force has expanded its raids on Lebanese territory. At 0800 today, several enemy planes made an abortive attempt to bomb western Beirut, especially the area of the camps in the southwestern suburb. The Israeli raiders were intercepted with heavy ground fire, which forced them to turn back without achieving their objectives.

The Israeli Air Force launched similar air raids on areas in southern Lebanon. The south came under air, sea and land shelling by Israel several times last night.

This Israeli military escalation comes while UN circles in New York are simply watching the situation without the UN Security Council moving to take an urgent stand on these developments.

ROUNDUP ON SOUTH LEBANON MILITARY SITUATION 24-25 APRIL

JN250635 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic to the Arab World 0530 GMT 25 Apr 79 JN

[Text] Here is a full report on the military situation from 1700 yesterday up to 0600 today:

At 1800 yesterday, several formations of Zionist warplanes raided our positions in Arnun Fort and the village of Arnun. The raids by the enemy warplanes lasted 40 minutes. Our air defenses intercepted the raiding planes and forced them to flee without achieving their objectives. At the time when the enemy warplanes were raiding our positions, the isolationist-Zionist forces in Al-Qulay'ah and Marj 'Uyun opened artillery fire at our positions. Our forces returned the fire and silenced the sources of enemy fire, inflicting heavy losses on the enemy ranks. Helicopters were sighted removing the enemy's casualties.

In another development, a Zionist air formation raided Tyre, Shabriha and adjacent areas. The Zionist raid lasted 1 hour. Our ground defenses intercepted the enemy warplanes and downed one, which was seen falling in flames. Three citizens were martyred and two others were wounded. Several houses were damaged.

At the same time, another Zionist air formation raided the 'Adlun area. Two civilians were slightly wounded as a result of this raid. Another formation raided the Al-Azhariyah area and [words indistinct]. The raid lasted 50 minutes but caused no damages.

The military commanders in the south estimated the number of Zionist warplanes that carried out yesterday's raids at 24, comprised of Phantom and Mirage types.

Our correspondent in the south reported that the morale of our fighters and masses is very high. He added that all the fighters in all positions are fully alerted for all eventualities and are fully prepared to reply with total efficiency and competence.

In another development, the Zionist enemy dispatched several columns of his tanks from Mutallah toward Marj 'Yuyn, Dayr Mimas and Al-Qulay'ah. The Zionist heavy artillerry carried out intensive hselling of our positions in An-Nabatiyah and Al-'Ayshiyah to cover the advance of his tanks. Our forces shelled the concentration of enemy tanks in Marj 'Uyun and Al-Qulay'ah, inflicting heavy losses on these tanks.

Our correspondent in the south reported that it has been confirmed that one of the Zionist gunboats that shelled the 'Adlun area was hit by our forces. Zionist gunboats were sighted towing the damaged boat.

The PLO office in Geneva has announced that the PLO has lodged a complaint to the Red Cross committee and to the United Nations against Israel's use of internationally banned bombs in Lebanon. The PLO condemned the inhuman acts that violate international law. The PLO said that such acts violate the 1949 Geneva Convention and the principles of human rights.

In a wire dispatch from southern Lebanon, a REUTERS correspondent reported that the enemy warplanes used Smart bombs, which are internationally banned.

VOL REPORTS ISRAELI PLANES BOMB WESTERN BEIRUT

NC240623 (Clandestine) Voice of Lebanon in Arabic to Lebanon 0618 GMT 25 Apr 79 NC

[Text] At 0810--that is, a few minutes ago--the Israeli Air Force began bombing Palestinian camps in the western sector of Beirut. The Palestinian forces are intercepting the Israeli planes with various air defense means. We will give more details as soon as we receive them.

ISRAELI PLANES 'PASS OVER' PALESTINIAN CAMPS IN BEIRUT

NC250641 (Clandestine) Voice of Lebanon in Arabic to Lebanon 0627 GMT 25 Apr 79 NC

[Text] We have just received the following report: As Israeli planes passed over Palestinian camps in Beirut, Palestinian and Arab Deterrent Forces opened anti-aircraft fire on them from the areas of the Kuwaiti Embassy and Ar-Ramlah Al-Bayda'. Thick smoke was seen rising. It was later ascertained that the smoke was a result of the intensity of the anti-aircraft fire on the Israeli warplanes.

The streets near the sports' city and Ar-Ramlah Al-Bayda' were vacated. Cars with loud-speakers called on the public to be careful and cautious.

Israeli planes have now flown over the Al-Barid and Al-Baddawi in Tripoli.

PALESTINIAN SPOKESMAN COMMENTS ON ISARELI ATTACK

JN241649 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic to the Arab World 1615 GMT 24 Apr 79 JN

[Text] At 0500 today, a Zionist naval force committed a new act of piracy. It attacked a Cypriot merchant ship anchored in the port of Sidon, placing explosive charges which went off, destroying the ship and damaging goods that were destined for Sidon merchants.

(?Commenting on the incident) a Palestinian spokesman said that the revolution will not stand idle in the face of this international silence over the Zionist naval piracy which has taken place at a time when the American spokesman supported the Zionist viewpoint.

He added that the revolution will find itself compelled to take measures and to respond to the acts of piracy in the way it sees fit.

AL-ASAD RECEIVES LEBANESE PARTY LEADER JUNBLATT

JN231640 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1615 GMT 23 Apr 79 JN

[Excerpt] At 1530 Today, His Excellency President Hafiz al-Asad received Walid Junblatt, leader of the Lebanese Progressive Socialist Party [PSP], and members of the party leadership Muhsin Dallul, Riyad Ra'd and Daud Hamid. The meeting was attended by Ba'th Party Assistant Secretary General 'Abdallah al-Ahmar, Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam and Ba'th Party Regional Command member 'Abdallah al-Ahmad.

The discussion dealt with developments in the situation in Lebanon, the situation in southern Lebanon and the measures that should be taken to safeguard Lebanon's unity, independence and sovereignty. The situation in the Arab area in light of recent developments was reviewed.

KHADDAM CONFERS WITH DPFLP LEADER HAWATIMAH

JN242134 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 2115 GMT 24 Apr 79 JN

[Text] 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, deputy prime minister and minister of foreign affairs, today received Nayif Hawatimah, leader of the Democratic Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine [DPFLP].

During this meeting, the two sides discussed the Arab situation in general as well as developments in the situation in Lebanon and the importance of foiling the plot of traitor Sa'd Haddad.

The meeting was attended by Salih Ra'fat and 'Isam 'Abd al-Latif, members of the Front's Political Bureau.

CAMP DAVID PARTIES NOW USING ARMED OFFENSIVE

JN241542 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1215 GMT 24 Apr 79 JN

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] At a time when the unequivocal Arab rejection of the treasonous and capitulatory treaty is gaining momentum and the Arabs are employing all their resources to torpedo the treaty and the new aggressive military alliance and to foil the plot, and at a time when Arab states are successively severing their political and economic relations with the Egyptian regime. The ruler of Egypt threatens the Arabs--including the Egyptian people--that he will persist in his alliance with the racist Zionists to strike at Arab solidarity and in being the instrument with which the American administration is threatening Arab security and Arab resources.

Of course, the threats that As-Sadat makes against the entire Arab nation have always been and will always be nothing but the outcome of the plot planned by the White House. The objective of this plot is to divide the Arabs, create conflicts here and there, and turn the conflict between the Arab nation and Zionism into an inter-Arab conflict.

Just as the parties to the treaty realize that As-Sadat is at the receiving end of the orders of those who carry out U.S. policy, these parties also realize that their schemes are doomed to failure. This is because these schemes depend on defeating the will of the Arab people, and the Arab people of Egypt in particular.

These parties, however, are still claiming that the Arabs are incapable of implementing the Baghdad conference resolutions, just as before and during the conference they claimed--and wagered on the fact--that the Arabs were incapable of making important decisions and that they would emerge from the first session of the conference divided and at odds with one another.

However, the results of the Baghdad conference and the adoption of strong, effective and pragmatic resolutions and the Arab boycott of As-Sadat's person and regime have frustrated the expectations of the Camp David parties and foiled their schemes. Hence, they have moved from the political offensive to a stage of direct and armed offensive against the Arab nation through the instruments that are operated by the American administration in the area.

Thus, the Zionist enemy and the traitor Sa'd Haddad have inflamed the situation in southern Lebanon and proclaimed the establishment of a racist entity on part of the Arab soil of Lebanon, an entity that has allied itself with the enemy and cooperates and coordinates with it in order to strike at Lebanon. and threaten its security, territorial integrity and sovereignty.

It is for this reason that the enemy has committed its treacherous aggression against the Palestinian refugee camps and shelled the Lebanese villages which refused to join the gangs of the traitor Sa'd Haddad.

At the same time, the American administration has instructed As-Sadat to move his forces in order to inflame the situation in other Arab regions.

Consequently, we can note the following points:

1. Whenever the Arabs' determination to reject and resist the traitorous treaty increases in order to bring about its downfall-and this is certain and inevitable--and to torpedo its serious outcome, including the new aggressive military pact, the parties to the plot escalate their aggression against the Arab nation and seem to inflame the situation inside the Arab homeland. This confirms that the Camp David parties are sustaining one failure after another.

2. The Arabs have the means to tighten the isolation of As-Sadat's person and regime. The decisive Arab stand in severing political and economic relations with the Egyptian ruler is but a practical expression of the Arabs' determination to topple the treasonous treaty and its instruments and to contain its serious repercussions.

3. The plot is moving politically and militarily in a number of directions so as to achieve the aggressive objectives of the American administration and Israel, thus threatening Arab land and security and international peace and security.

Hence, it becomes clear that the American administration and its instruments are opposed to a just peace in the area. What they are doing achieves nothing but the heightening of tension and inflames the entire region. This is in order to impose a fait accompli on the Arabs.

This is the aim of the Camp David parties. The Arab will, however, rejects all of this. It has the determination to revitalize Arab capabilities and employ them to thwart the conspiracy and attain liberation and victory.

ALGERIA

RHODESIAN PATRIOTIC FRONT'S NKOMO ARRIVES IN ALGIERS

ID242025 Algiers Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 24 Apr 79 ID

[Text] Joshua Nkomo, a coleader of the Patriotic Front of Zimbabwe, arrived in Algiers this afternoon at the head of a delegation representing the front. He was welcomed at the airport by the assistant coordinator of the party's liberation movement's department and the representative of the front in Algiers. In a press statement, Nkomo said he is happy to be once again visiting Algeria, which is considered as the homeland of all the liberation movements of the world and which is always playing an important role in the nonalined movement and the OAU. He paid tribute to Algeria's unqualified solidairity and consistent support for the struggle of the people of Zimbabwe for their just cause.

Referring to the recent election farce undertaken by the Salisbury regime in Zimbabwe, he once again denounced it stressing that it was illegal because there could be no elections without candidates. [as heard] He also firmly condemned the support given by the Western powers to the racist regimes in southern Africa, including the racist Smith regime.

BENDJEDID MEETS WITH PFLP'S HABASH, OTHERS

ID242037 Algiers Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 24 Apr 79 ID

[Text] Chadli Bendjedid, president of the republic and secretary general of the party, today received Foreign Minister Mohamed Seddik Benyahia before the latter's departure for Tunis as special emmisary of the president to Tunisian President Bourguiba.

Later President Bendjedid received the delegation of the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine led by Dr George Habash, its secretary general, which arrived in Algeria 2 days ago. The meeting was attended by Foreign Minister Benyahia.

In the morning the president received the U.S. ambassador, who delivered to him a message from President Jimmy Carter.

The president also received the French ambassador at the latter's request.

LIBYA

11 OFFICERS REPORTEDLY EXECUTED BY GOVERNMENT

NC250829 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0732 GMT 25 Apr 79 NC

[Text] Cairo, 25 April--Citing diplomatic sources in Tripoli, today's edition of the weekly AKHIR SA'AH says that in recent weeks, Colonel al-Qadhdhafi's intelligence service has uncovered several attempts by Libyan officers to assassinate Al-Qadhdhafi and overthrow his regime; the officers were dissatisfied with his irresponsible behavior and unsuccessful policies.

The magazine says that the Libyan intelligence service arrested a number of Libyan pilots who were about to take off in their planes to strike the colonel's headquarters with rockets. It adds that 11 other Libyan officers were executed on the charge of placing explosives in Al-Qadhdhafi's car.

The attempt was discovered at the last moment when an officer taking part in the operation broke down and informed the authorities about the explosives in the car. All the officers were arrested and executed immediately without trial, including the officer who exposed the plan.

The magazine says Al-Qadhdhafi watched the execution by hanging. It adds that Al-Qadhdhafi is in a constant state of fear after the crushing defeat of his forces in Uganda. He has distributed weapons to the loyal tribes of Surt to protect him against any further coup or assassination attempts.

JANA EDITOR DENOUNCES EGYPTIAN ALLEGATIONS ABOUT CHAD

ID210903 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 0700 GMT 21 Apr 79 ID

[Text] Tripoli--JANA's political editor has denounced the Egyptian Government's condemnation of what it described as Libyan aggression in northern Chad. The editor said that the allegations of the Egyptian Government merely serve to expose the Egyptian regime's premeditated intention to carry our some action against the Jamahiriyah now that the regime has admitted defeat at the hands of the Zionist enemy and has become a willing tool of U.S. imperialism and its puppet, Israel.

The political editor warned that any Egyptian military intervention in Chad would be met with a decisive intervention in Sudan which would completely eliminate Egyptian influence there.

The editor said that the Egyptian Government should at once stop talking about (?questions) of peoples struggling for their freedom now that it has compromised the freedom of its land and the sovereignty of its people and after agreeing to surrender Palestine and Jerusalem to the Zionist and racist colonialists, thus disowning the most sacred Arab and Islamic cause.

TALKS BETWEEN AT-TURAYKI, SUDANESE ENVOY REPORTED

ID221656 Tripoli JANA in English 1440 GMT 22 Apr 79 ID

[Text] Tripoli, April 22, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY--The foreign secretary, Dr. 'Ali 'Abd as-Salam at-Turayki, this morning received the Sudanese ambassador to the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah, Mr. 'Abd al-Majid Bashir al-Ahmadi.

Upon instructions from his government, Mr. Ahmadi clarified the Sudanese position regarding the capitulation treaty signed by the defeated Egyptian president and Zionist enemy.

He said the Government of Sudan opposed the treaty and adhered to the liberation of all occupied Arab lands including Jerusalem and the Palestine people's right of establishing an independent state over its own land and determining its own future.

The Sudanese ambassador told Dr. at-Turayki that his country had from the beginning opposed the general framework of the "Stable David" accords.

MAURITANIAN FOREIGN MINISTER ARRIVES, COMMENTS

LD221630 Tripoli JANA in English 1428 GMT 22 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Tripoli, April 22, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY--The Mauritanian foreign minister, Mr Ahmed Ould Abdallah, arrived in Tripoli yesterday evening on a short visit to the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah.

Present at the Mauritanian foreign minister's arrival in Tripoli International Airport were the foreign secretary, Dr. 'Ali 'Abd as-Salam at-Turayki, the deputy undersecretary for political affairs, directorate heads of the Foreign Secretariat, the Jamahiriyah's ambassador to Mauritania, and the Mauritanian ambassador to the Jamahiriyah.

Mr Ould Abdallah expressed pleasure for visiting the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah.

In a statement to the JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY's correspondent, he said his visit fell within the context of exchanging views regarding relations between the Jamahiriyah and Mauritania, and the situation in the Arab region. He said he will endeavour through this visit to bolster relations between both countries.

Commenting on the efforts being exerted by the Islamic Republic of Mauritania for the implementation of the Baghdad Arab foreign and economic ministers' conference resolutions boycotting the defeated Egyptian regime, Mr. Ould Abdallah confirmed that his country had already started the implementation of these resolutions by the withdrawal of its ambassador from Cairo.

He said Mauritania is totally committed to the Arab foreign and economic ministers' conference resolutions.

Commenting on the efforts being exerted for finding a peaceful solution to the Western Sahara problem, the Mauritanian foreign minister said his country has always been ready to participate in finding a peaceful solution to this problem and other problems in the Arab nation.

Ends Visit 23 April

LD232104 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 1809 GMT 23 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Tripoli--Mauritanian Foreign Minister Ahmed Ould Abdallah left Tripoli this afternoon following a 2-day visit to Libya.

The Mauritanian minister was seen off from Tripoli International Airport by the assistant undersecretary for political affairs at the Foreign Secretariat, the head of administration at the Foreign Secretariat, the Jamahiriyah ambassador to Mauritania and the Mauritanian ambassador to the Jamahiriyah.

In a statement to the JANA correspondent, the Mauritanian minister praised relations between the two fraternal peoples and lauded the results of his visit.

He said that during the visit aspects of cooperation between the two countries in various spheres and the situation in the Arab region were discussed.

The Mauritanian minister reaffirmed his country's readiness to implement the resolutions of the Arab foreign and economic ministers conference, held recently in Baghdad, in retaliation for the signing of the treaty of capitulation by the defeatist president of Egypt with the racist Zionist entity.

In conclusion, the Mauritanian minister said that his talks with the foreign secretary were characterized by a spirit of amity and fraternity, and that the attitudes of both countries were identical with regard to the issues discussed.

Cooperation Protocol

LD232105 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 1814 GMT 23 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Tripoli--Foreign Secretary Dr 'Ali 'Abd as-Salam at-Turayki and Mauritanian Foreign Minister Ahmed Ould Abdallah signed at noon today at the Foreign Secretariat the protocol for a cooperation agreement between Libya and the Islamic Republic of Mauritania. The signing of the agreement came at the end of the visit of the Mauritanian foreign minister to Libya.

MOROCCO

ECONOMIC COOPERATION AGREEMENTS SIGNED WITH BULGARIA

LD211710 Rabat Domestic Service in Arabic 1300 GMT 21 Apr 79 LD

[Excerpts] A ceremony of signing Moroccan-Bulgarian cooperation agreements was held this morning at the Foreign and Cooperation Ministry. The Moroccan side was headed by the under secretary of the foreign and cooperation ministry, and the Bulgarian side by Bulgarian Minister of Metallurgy and Mineral Resources Stamenov.

The agreements cover cooperation in the economic, commercial and agricultural spheres, in addition to providing Morocco with technical expertise to aid in consolidating its progress and growth.

MAURITANIAN FOREIGN MINISTER ABDALLAH ARRIVES

LD232124 Rabat Domestic Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 23 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Mauritanian Foreign Minister Ahmed Ould Abdallah has arrived at Nuwasir International Airport in Casablanca. He came from Libya.

He was welcomed on arrival by an official of the protocol department of the Foreign Ministry, the Mauritanian ambassador to Morocco and an official representing the governor of Casablanca.

The Mauritanian foreign minister made a statement in which he discussed his visit to Libya and the talks he had with officials there about bilateral relations and regional and Arab issues.

USSR ASKED NOT TO AID ALGERIAN MINING

ID211702 Rabat MAP in Arabic 0900 GMT 21 Apr 79 ID

[Excerpt] Rabat--AL-AIAM, organ of the Moroccan Istiqlal Party which shares in the present government, has carried an article commenting on the Algerian-Soviet agreement for the joint exploitation of mineral deposits. It writes:

An agreement between the Algerian Mining Company and one of the Soviet organizations has been signed to exploit the iron ore deposits in Karat Jubaylat. The Soviet organization is to carry out technical studies on the iron ore deposits and to exploit them jointly with the Algerian company. The Soviet Union also is to finance this project through loans to Algeria.

Karat Jubaylat lies in Tindouf Province, which the Soviet Union knows is a Moroccan province. Moreover, it lies at the point at which the French colonial tide halted during its dismembering of the Moroccan homeland.

This agreement was reached in Moscow between Soviet officials and Abd as-Salam Bil'id, the then Algerian minister of energy and mines, on 28 January 1976.

The paper adds that the location of the iron ore deposits which the Soviet Union is to take part in exploiting lies within the Moroccan territory occupied by the French occupation army during the colonial tide, in order to contain Moroccan sovereignty and annex it to "the French empire overseas." Algeria was the pearl of this colonial empire.

It is natural that Morocco should have regained all its territory following its proclamation of independence in November 1955, and in fact France was prepared to open negotiations with Morocco to hand over all the Moroccan Sahara regions including Tiout, Kenadsa, (As-Awirah), (Tidkat) Bechar and Tindouf. These territories include Karat Jubaylat. However, Morocco's loyalty to the common revolution between Morocco and Algeria, in which Morocco was waging an important battle through Moroccan strugglers, Moroccan weapons and Moroccan territory on which the Algerian strugglers used to train, and Moroccan money which used to come from Morocco's treasury, and from the contributions of compatriots--this loyalty premoted the later King Muhammad V to refuse to negotiate with colonialism on subjects which could be settled between the Moroccan and Algerian peoples. This stand was conveyed to the provisional government of the Algerian republic after it was formed, and an agreement between it and the Moroccan Government was concluded bearing Algeria's signature.

AL-AIAM explains that Karat Jubaylat is Moroccan territory; the mineral deposits in it are Moroccan resources. Colonialism stole them and handed them to Algeria and it still bears the stamp of being stolen, even if Algeria handles it, and anyone who handles stolen land or stolen wealth bears the consequences of the theft. We do not want the Soviet Union to bear its consequences.

It says that there are political and economic links between Morocco and the Soviet Union--most significant, the horn agreement. Morocco initiated these links since it obtained its independence. There have been exchanges of visits between senior officials of both countries, and the Soviet Union enjoys a high place in our country.

SUDAN

DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS SEVERED WITH IRAQ

ID241548 Omdurman Domestic Service in Arabic 1300 GMT 24 Apr 79 ID/EA

[Text] The radio reporter has learned that Salah Abu Bakr, acting undersecretary in the Foreign Ministry, today summoned the Iraqi ambassador in Khartoum and officially communicated to him Sudan's decision to sever diplomatic relations with Iraq, giving him 1 week in which he and the staff of the Iraqi Embassy in Khartoum must leave the country together with the employees of other Iraqi offices.

The Foreign Ministry has cabled the Sudanese ambassador in Baghdad informing him of the severance of diplomatic relations with Iraq and instructing him, the embassy staff and other Sudanese people in Iraq for study and training purposes to return to the country immediately.

HADDAD'S STATE IN SOUTHERN LEBANON CRITICIZED

JN201733 Khartoum SUNA in English 1720 GMT 20 Apr 79 JN

[Text] Khartoum, April 20 (SUNA)--Sudan's government yesterday sharply condemned attempts to undermine the unity of Lebanon following the establishment of the so-called free Lebanon state announced by Major Sa'd Haddad in south Lebanon.

In a statement issued last night by the Foreign Ministry, Sudan expressed deep concern and denunciation over the latest developments in Lebanon.

The statement asserted that all the Arab states and friendly countries would support the Lebanese people to thwart the conspiracy.

NUMAYRI BEGINS TALKS WITH ROMANIAN PRESIDENT

ID241558 Omdurman Domestic Service in Arabic 1300 GMT 24 Apr 79 ID/EA

[Text] The first discussions between the Sudanese side led by President of the Republic Ja'far Muhammad Numayri, and the Romanian side led by President Nicolae Ceausescu, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, [words indistinct] began at 1000 today at the People's Palace.

President Numayri opened the session with a speech welcoming Romanian President Ceausescu and the friendly people of Romania. He stressed the Sudanese people's desire to develop the close relations between the two countries in the political, economic and cultural fields. He expressed the hope that the meeting between the Sudanese and Romanian sides would mark the beginning of an advanced stage in the two countries' joint struggle [words indistinct].

In reply, Romanian President Ceausescu praised the constructive role being played by President Numayri within the context of the African Continent and the Arab region. He also praised the great achievements of the May revolution toward socialist transformation, guided by the principles of socialism. He stressed socialist Romania's desire to achieve the maximum degree of cooperation with the Sudanese people.

The opening session was adjourned, and members of the Romanian side will meet their Sudanese counterparts to discuss details concerning cooperation between the two countries in economic, political and cultural fields. Presidents Numayri and Ceausescu will meet again later today to resume discussions.

Ceausescu Supports Palestinian State

JN241811 Khartoum SUNA in English 1750 GMT 24 Apr 79 JN

[Text] Khartoum, April 24 (SUNA)--President Nicolae Ceausescu of Romania tonight said his country supports the set up of an independent Palestinian state in the West Bank and Gaza Strip and stated the necessity of Israeli withdrawal from the Arab lands occupied in 1967.

In a tea party given in his honour by Khartoum Province's commissioner, Mr Ceausescu said Romania supports Palestinian people to establish their independent state and believes that all peoples have the right to determine their destiny.

President Ceausescu, who arrived here last night on a 3-day official visit to Sudan, voiced hope that the Sudanese-Romanian relations would be promoted.

Khartoum Commissioner Mahdi Mustafa, who spoke at the outset, said Sudan backs the Palestinian people in establishing their independent state and regaining their lands.

He also said Sudan supports the peoples of Namibia, Zimbabwe and South Africa.

COOPERATION MINISTER DISCUSSES LOAN WITH ROMANIAN OFFICIAL

JN241822 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1715 GMT 24 Apr 79 JN

[Excerpt] Khartoum, 24 April--Dr Muhammad Hashim 'Awad, Sudan's minister of cooperation, commerce and supply, today met with Ion Nicolae, Romania's first deputy minister of foreign trade and international economic cooperation [title as received]. They discussed a loan to finance Sudan's needs for Romanian capital goods. They also discussed cooperation in the field of cooperatives.

TUNISIA

INDONESIAN FOREIGN MINISTER ARRIVES ON VISIT

ID220912 Tunis Domestic Service in Arabic 0600 GMT 22 Apr 79 ID

[Text] Indonesian Foreign Minister Mochtar Kusumaatmadja arrived last night in Tunis on a friendly visit. During his stay in Tunis, the Indonesian minister will head the meeting of 15 Indonesian ambassadors in Africa and the Middle East. He was welcomed by the minister of industry, mines and energy, the general secretary of the Foreign Ministry and the ambassador of Indonesia in Tunis.

BEGIN COMMENTS ON DEFENSE OF CHRISTIANS IN LEBANON

TA241256 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1200 GMT 24 Apr 79 TA

[Text] The prime minister said that Israel will not permit Christians and other inhabitants of southern Lebanon, nor Christians in northern Lebanon, to be harmed. Mr Begin explained to the Knesset Foreign Affairs and Security Committee that Major Haddad declared the independence of southern Lebanon without the government's knowledge or support, but Israel regards this as a domestic Lebanese matter and will not take a position in favor of or against that declaration.

The prime minister reported further that, from the routine checks made by IDF and UN personnel in southern Lebanon, it has emerged that incidents have occurred there for which UN personnel were to blame. It has been agreed that the United Nations will pay compensation to the family of the Bedouin who was killed by UNIFIL soldiers fire. The United Nations will also finance repairs to the houses in the village of An-Naqurah, houses damaged by UN soldiers fire and exchanges of fire with the Christian militias.

BEGIN ON GOVERNMENT REQUISITION OF PRIVATE LANDS

TA241310 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1300 GMT 24 Apr 79 TA

[Text] Menahem Begin says that while the government does not intend to requisition private land in Judaea and Samaria for settlement purposes, it does intend to issue takeover orders for such lands. Speaking to the Knesset Foreign Affairs and Security Committee's meeting, the prime minister recalled the judgment passed by the Supreme Court on the matter of the land takeovers in Beit El, where settlement in the territories was defined as a security need. However, Mr Begin emphasized that the government will not take cultivated land, but only barren land. The prime minister stated that, in contrast to its predecessor, the current government is firm in its intention to fill Samaria with as many Jews as possible.

BEGIN SPEAKS TO LIKUD FACTION ON DAYAN STATEMENTS

TA241815 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1800 GMT 24 Apr 79 TA

[Text] Tonight, Prime Minister Menahem Begin said that Israel will not descend from the Golan Heights. If negotiations start with Syria at any time in the future, we will demand alterations in the northern border which will guarantee that the Golan Heights remain within our boundaries. The prime minister said this was accepted by the entire Cabinet, including the foreign minister. He made this statement to the Likud faction which met with him to discuss Foreign Minister Moshe Dayan's statement last week regarding the Golan Heights. The discussion is still continuing and our correspondent reports that many of the participants severly condemn the foreign minister.

Further Report

TA251016 Jerusalem POST in English 25 Apr 79 pp 1, 2 TA

[By Arye Rubinstein, POST Knesset reporter]

[Text] Prime Minister Menahem Begin said last night that he certainly would not hint to Moshe Dayan that he resign as foreign minister. Addressing a meeting of the Likud Knesset faction, Begin issued the following call to Dayan, who left on Monday for the Far East:

"Moshe Dayan, remain in the government, continue to be minister of foreign affairs!"

Dayan had done great things in achieving the peace treaty with Egypt, Begin said, and he would continue to do great things for peace and for the security of the nation in Eretz Yisra'el.

The latest "Dayan affair" began a week ago Sunday on April 15, when the foreign minister was answering questions by settlers at Tomer, in the Jordan Valley. Dayan then said that while Sinai and the Golan had clearly been Egyptian and Syrian land, respectively, before 1967, Judaea and Samaria had never been legally part of Jordan.

Dayan also said on that occasion that the government might be faced with a choice between peace (with Syria) without the Golan, or the Golan without peace.

A meeting of the Herut Executive and Knesset faction on Sunday called upon the prime minister to dismiss Dayan for having made those statements. Yesterday's Likud faction meeting was called to discuss the matter.

The furthest Begin would go yesterday in criticizing Dayan was to say that the formulation on his pronouncement was not the happiest. But that was hardly ground for sacking him, he thought.

Begin said that if and when there are peace negotiations with Syria, Israel will demand a change in the international boundary which, he noted, is only 10 metres from Lake Kinneret.

Begin questioned the legitimacy of the Herut forum that had met on Sunday. He himself had not been invited to the meeting, he said. And, he said, constitutionally he did not have the power to dismiss Dayan. The only way of ending Dayan's tenure as foreign minister, Begin said, was for him (Begin) to present his resignation to the president and then to form a new government without Dayan.

Begin implied that he does not even have the right to request that a minister resign, which, of course, is not the case. On Monday, Dayan said that the slightest hint from Begin that his resignation was desired would do the trick.

Rejecting an attack on Dayan for his role in the Yom Kippur War voiced by Minister Hayim Landau, Begin characterized Dayan as "a national hero, a fighter whose like has not been seen since the Maccabees."

Apropos of nothing at all, Begin also heartily defended Finance Minister Simha Ehrlich, who was being "sullied and persecuted by every good-for-nothing."

Ehrlich was not responsible for inflation: He had inherited it from the previous government, Begin asserted. Even if the rate of inflation was higher than it was before the Likud came to power, that too had its roots in the deeds of the Alinement government.

No motion was presented calling for Dayan's resignation, and no vote was taken.

While many speakers in the debate criticized the Dayan pronouncements about the Golan, describing them as "dangerous," "superfluous," or "serious," the only speakers who said that Dayan should resign were Yosef Rom, Ge'ula Kohen, Yig'al Kohen-Orgad, and (in very mild terms) Ronni Milo.

Moshe Arens, who on Sunday voted for Dayan's dismissal, changed his mind yesterday. He was afraid of Dayan's future pronouncements, he said, but he was not in favour of punishing him. When Yiga'el Horowitz said that it had been wrong of Begin not to react immediately to the Dayan statements, Begin interjected: "I authorized the minister of agriculture (Ari'el Sharon) to state that we would never relinquish the Golan, and to announce the establishment of four new settlements there. Wasn't that an answer?"

Horowitz: "Begin's words are extremely important, but they shouldn't have come from Sharon!"

The premier defended the government's decision last month to exchange 76 PLO prisoners for Israeli captive Avraham 'Amram, held since Israel's invasion of Lebanon in spring, 1978.

Begin said that 'Amram was held by "one of the worst murder groups," was tortured and in real danger of death. It was difficult to convince the Red Cross to get involved in the case, he revealed, and argued that the exchange was not a concession to terrorists' demands, but a success, of which he was proud.

LEGAL ADVISER ON IRREGULARITIES REGARDING BEDOUIN LAND

TA240953 Tel Aviv 'AL HAMISHMAR in Hebrew 24 Apr 79 pp 1, 2 TA

[By 'AL HAMISHMAR correspondent in Jerusalem]

[Excerpts] Prof Yitzhaq Shamir, the legal adviser to the government, has decided to take disciplinary measures against four local employees of the Ministries of the Interior, Agriculture and Housing and Construction in the wake of the investigation into the violation of an order issued by the High Court of Justice while work was being carried out on Bedouin land in the Negev. Two other employees have been reprimanded and a third has been cautioned. The legal adviser will also request that the commissioner of police carry out a thorough investigation of police behavior during the affair.

The legal adviser's findings are included in a 20-page report which he submitted yesterday to the High Court of Justice. The court will hear the legal adviser's findings this coming Wednesday.

In the wake of the findings of the investigation he had conducted into the affair of the work carried out on Bedouin land in the Negev, Prof Yitzhaq Shamir, legal adviser to the government, arrived at the conclusion that the behavior of senior civil servants involved in the affair calls for measures to be taken against them. The legal adviser maintains that public servants, especially those holding senior posts, must take every precaution not to violate the law or court injunctions. Despite the undertaking given by the deputy attorney general during the hearing by the High Court of Justice at the end of February that the Public Works Department and the Israel Land Authority would not take possession of Bedouin land, Shamir said that on 4 April machines were driven onto part of the land, under police protection, despite active opposition from the Abu-Qeren Saliman family. "This act violated a declaration made on behalf of the government to the court."

The legal adviser to the government wants to conduct a thorough investigation into the behaviour of the Negev police which ordered all Bedouin males to report to the 'Arad police station on the morning the work was carried out. Professor Shamir found that the manner in which this decision wad carried out is a most serious issue, from a fundamental and moral point of view, and arouses suspicion that a criminal act was perpetrated and that authority was used unlawfully.

The legal adviser makes no mention of the issue of ministerial responsibility for the work carried out on the Bedouin land because this issue is not in its sphere of competence and, moreover, ministers are not subject to the civil service code which is binding upon its employees.

DETAILS OF TARIFF AGREEMENT WITH U.S. REPORTED

TA201341 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 1200 GMT 20 Apr 79 TA

[Text] Israel and the United States today signed a tariff reduction agreement covering concessions on trade worth about $500 million. Harley Brademan reports:

The agreement on tariffs and other concessions provided for increased opportunities for exporters in both countries through reduction of tariff trade barriers. They recognize the special trade, economic and development needs of Israel as a developing country.

The agreement was signed by President Carter's special representative for trade negotiations, Robert Strauss, and Industry, Trade and Tourism Minister Gid'on Pat.

The concessions will be available to all countries on a most-favored-nation basis. Israeli products benefitting include chemicals, textiles, diamonds, cheese and other agricultural and industrial products.

American goods included cover machinery, engines, semi-conductors, film, walnuts, prunes and other industrial and agricultural goods.

Is any permanent machinery being set up?

[Strauss--Begin recording] Hopefully, out of this there will be growth, and we have every expectation that the present (?expected) growth will come. This is exactly [words indistinct] a mechanism for continuation, and one of the things that we'll be talking about on our return home before we present our report to the President will be putting together our thinking on what kind of structure, if any, there should be to see that there is an appropriate kind of follow through. If we don't have a follow through, then this is meaningless. [end recording]

There will also be steps to cut the trade gap, and standard institute regulations and trade codes will no longer stand in the way of increased trade.

CABINET INTENTIONS OUTWEIGH DELEGATION COMPOSITION

TA221726 Tel Aviv DAVAR in Hebrew 22 Apr 79 p 9 TA

[Daniyel Bloch commentary: "Burg's Appointment--A Political Trick"]

[Text] The decision by the prime minister to appoint Interior Minister Dr Yosef Burg as the chairman of the autonomy negotiations committee is, in many aspects, a very interesting political trick. First, it constitutes some sort of compensation to the frustrated prestige of the National Religious Party [NRP] ministers who claimed they were being discriminated against by the ministers of the Democratic Movement. Initially, Begin solved this problem by appointing Zevulun Hammer as his replacement during the massive migration of ministers to Washington for the ceremony of the signing of the peace treaty and now he has solved it by appointing Burg as the head of the delegation to the autonomy negotiations with Egypt.

Secondly, Burg belongs to the relatively moderate camp of the NRP and, therefore, it could be assumed that he will not adopt an excessively extreme position during the negotiations. Thus, elements more extreme than him in his party will not be able to reject things Burg has already agreed on. This line of thought is obvious in the composition of the delegation to the negotiations: It includes all those ministers who adopted a harder line during the negotiations with Egypt and hindered the peace process. Now Begin is incorporating them in the negotiations so that they will not hinder the negotiations from the outside. The reference is to Ministers Ari'el Sharon, Shmu'el Tamir and Moshe Nisim and Burg as the NRP's representative.

The third point is more for outside consumption: Precisely by appointing the minister of the interior as the head of the delegation to the negotiations Begin wants to emphasize Israel's determined claim that Israel is the source of authority on the autonomy and thus the autonomy is part of Israel's internal alinement. It is very hard to know how seriously the Egyptians and the Americans will take this claim and whom Egypt will elect as Burg's counterpart to conduct the negotiations on the autonomy.

Dr Burg is a veteran and experienced politician, very well educated, speaks many languages, is polite, broad-minded. He is very experienced in intraparty, interparty and Coalitionist political negotiations. He has never dealt with international diplomatic negotiations, certainly not in the sensitive and delicate area of Israeli-Arab relations. However, as a man of rich experience, wisdom, talent and culture he could lead the negotiations to a successful end if he was to conduct them himself with full authority. However, when these complex negotiations are conducted by a committee composed of six old foxes and wolves like Dayan, Weizman, Sharon, Tamir and Nisim, while a 11-minister committee headed by Begin and including Zevulun Hammer is hovering over their heads, Burg will find it very hard to fulfill his duties according to his will, taste and capability.

If the negotiations with Egypt--except for those held at Camp David--were conducted in a clumsy way, bearing in mind that the Israeli negotiators had almost no authority or room to maneuver, then the negotiations on autonomy will be even more clumsy. This suggests the question: Has it been designed this way to make the negotiations fail? One would think this is not the prime minister's intention because he sincerely wants the implementation of autonomy as he sees it and does not want to undermine the realization of the peace treaty with Egypt. However, the way the negotiations have been planned confirms the fears that although this was not the intention it may very well be the outcome, followed by deadlock and crisis. On the other hand, there are other alternatives: Either Dayan will lift the partial boycott he has imposed on his participation in the autonomy negotiations, will jump into the cold water and find a redeeming formula--as he has done in the past during political crises, during both Golda Me'ir's and Menahem Begin's terms of office--and persuade the prime minister to accept it, or the United States will stop playing the silent partner and will become involved in the autonomy negotiations, will make its own proposals, send the secretary of state to the area or will involve the President in direct contacts with the Egyptian and Israeli leaders. The agreement will be achieved following Egyptian threats and U.S. pressure at, of course, the eleventh hour.

In the meantime, we should not get excited over the flood of declarations which is going to be poured on us in the near future regarding Israel's opening positions. All these declarations will become worthless when the actual negotiations begin, with the active mediation of the United States.

There is no foundation to Israel's position that the source of authority--even after the administrative council has been elected and the institutions of the autonomy have been established--will remain the military government and Israel. There is no foundation to Israel's position regarding its unlimited right to settle, unlimited exploitation of lands owned by the state and its unlimited right to confiscate lands. Also, there is no truth, validity or logic to the claim that the autonomy will affect the inhabitants and not the territories where they live. Mainly, there is no foundation to the approach that the autonomy is an interim stage in fulfilling the prophecy of the integrity of the land of Israel.

Many issues should be discussed: the autonomy and the issue of a permanent arrangement, the precise location of the border and the Israeli sovereignty, the security arrangements and the fate of some of the settlements which were established before the peace negotiations with Egypt had begun. However, these can be discussed only if it is understood that, in the long-run, Israel will not be able to keep the West Bank and the Gaza Strip and that Israel must solve this problem through some sort of territorial compromise, with joint Israeli-Arab rule in certain parts in the territories.

Therefore, the personal composition of the delegation to the negotiations and the ceremonial opening positions are not important. What really matters is the government's true intentions, its understanding of the political reality and its readiness and awareness not to foster exaggerated illusions. The question now is: Who will take care of the complex and difficult domestic and police affairs while Interior Minister Dr Yosef Burg spends the next year going from Beersheba to Al-'Arish, the meetings of the 11-minister and 6-minister committees, the Cabinet, Knesset and the Foreign Affairs and Security Committee sessions, not to mention the meetings of the NRP's Executive and its faction in the Knesset?

NEW PREEMPTIVE POLICY AGAINST TERRORISTS

TA250802 Jerusalem POST in English 25 Apr 79 pp 1, 2 TA

[By Hirsh Goodman, POST military correspondent]

[Excerpt] Israel has adopted a hard-line preemptive policy aimed against the terrorists and in the first stage yesterday bombed and shelled terrorist targets along the coast and north of the Litani river in Lebanon.

Saying that Israel intends to fight the terrorists when it chooses, where it chooses and with the weapons it chooses, the army spokesman finally admitted yesterday--after over a day of refusing to comment--that Israeli naval units had attacked terrorist installations along the Mediterranean coast for some 24 hours. In another statement, the spokesman said that at 5:00 p.m. yesterday, air force planes attacked terrorist artillery bases at several locations north of the Litani River.

The new policy is designed to keep the terrorists in a constant state of alert, by making every installation a potential target right around the clock. The intention is to demoralize PLO recruits by bringing the reality of war to their very doorstep, and to impair the terrorists' ability to set up and maintain permanent training bases, supply lines and other facilities.

Significantly, in both statements the spokesman made it clear that the attacks were consistent with the IDF's new policy of hitting "whenever and wherever needed" to put an end to terror.

This is a departure from the army's patterr of response over the past 13 months--since the Litani operation in March last year--when each specific terrorist attack was answered by a counterattack.

What took place yesterday, according to informed military sources, is the start of this new preemptive policy. It should be seen as a declaration of war against the terrorists, dedicated to systematically destroying their military infrastructure and capacity to operate against Israel.

AIR FORCE ATTACKS BASES IN SOUTH LEBANON

TA241708 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1700 GMT 24 Apr 79 TA

[Text] About 2 hours ago, air force planes attacked terrorist targets in Lebanon north of the Litani River. All the planes returned safely to their bases.

The IDF spokesman points out that the terrorists have lately concentrated cannons, mortars and different types of rocket launchers on the Arnun Plateau and in An-Nabatiyah north of the Litani. From these areas the terrorists shelled the Israeli settlements in the north. The spokesman went on to say that the aim of the air force's operation was to attack the terrorists at all times and with all means at the IDF's choice.

The IDF spokesman denied reports that the air force planes had used cluster bombs in their bombings in Lebanon. Two U.S. officers made this claim in Beirut this morning, saying they had recognized cluster bombs in Burj ash-Shamali. The military spokesman emphasized that the IDF has not used cluster bombs since the Litani operation.

TERRORISTS, CHRISTIANS EXCHANGE FIRE IN SOUTH LEBANON

TA241806 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1800 GMT 24 Apr 79 TA

[Text] At this time, artillery fire if being exchanged between the terrorists and the militia forces in the enclave north of Metulla. Our correspondent reports that the terrorists opened fire from mortars and cannons a short time after the Israeli Air Force planes ended their bombings on terrorist targets in the area. The fire is directed mainly at Al-Qulay'ah and Marj 'Uyun.

IDF RETURNING HEAVY FIRE NORTH OF GALILEE

TA251025 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1000 GMT 25 Apr 79 TA

[Text] Several Katyusha barrages were fired this morning on the finger of Galilee, western Galilee and upper Galilee. One man was slightly injured from a piece of shrapnel that hit his leg, and after treatment by the Israeli Red Cross, he was sent home. Another woman received injuries to her leg and she, too, has already been treated.

Our correspondent Yehezqel Hame'iri reports that the local inhabitants are still in the shelters. The IDF is returning heavy artillery fire at the terrorist positions. The IDF spokesman explained that our forces will act in accordance with the line taken by them, to hit the terrorist organization at any time and any place they see fit.

BAZARGAN APPOINTS YAZDI AS FOREIGN MINISTER

ID241454 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1430 GMT 24 Apr 79 ID

[Text] Mr Bazargan, prime minister of the provisional Islamic Republic of Iran, has appointed Dr Ebrahim Yazdi as the new foreign minister of the provisional government of the Iranian Islamic Republic. In an interview with our correspondent, Engineer Bazargan pointed out that in view of the heavy workload that Dr Yazdi will be shouldering in the Foreign Ministry, the responsibility of deputy prime minister for revolutionary affairs will be entrusted to someone else.

At the same time, Engineer Bazargan has appointed Mr Hoseyn Bani-Akhadi as deputy prime minister for cooperation between the government and the people.

TEHRAN REPORTS FUNERAL OF FORMER ARMY CHIEF OF STAFF

ID241156 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 24 Apr 79 ID

[Text] The funeral of the martyr, Maj Gen Mohammad Vali Qarani, former chief of general staff of the Islamic Republic's army, took place this morning. It started from the 501 Army Hospital and was escorted amid grand ceremony.

The funeral ceremony was attended by his family and relatives, Engineer Bazargan, Iranian prime minister, and some Cabinet members of the provisional government of the Islamic Republic of Iran.

The funeral was escorted from inside the hospital by members of the army of the Islamic Republic of Iran and the police and gendarmerie guards, who carried wreaths. The band of the officers' college played mourning music and observed special escort formation. Various strata of the people were gathered close together on both sides of Dr Mohammad Mosaddeq Avenue, formerly called Pahlavi Avenue, and some stood on balconies and rooftops and expressed their feelings by waving their hands. People who waited for the cortege carried slogans such as "Greetings to the Martyr Struggler, Major General Qarani."

Major General Qarani's coffin was carried on shoulders by servicemen from 'Abbasabad and Takht-e Tavus avenues to Dr Mohammad Mosaddeq Avenue, while a group at the front read verses from the glorious Koran. Qarani's coffin was transferred to a special car at the junction of Dr Mosaddeq and Takht-e Tavus avenues, and while it was moved at a slow pace, the band played mourning music.

KHOMEYNI RECEIVES MESSAGE FROM CUBA'S FIDEL CASTRO

ID241340 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 24 Apr 79 ID

[Text] The Cuban delegation headed by that country's minister who is responsible for international cooperation was received by Imam Khomeyni in Qom at 1000 today, and presented a message from Cuban leader Fidel Castro to Imam Khomeyni. The text of the message is as follows:

Allow me to pay tribute to your achievement and that of the Iranian people on behalf of the government and the Cuban nation. The Cuban people declare their decisive opposition to the previous regime and their support for the Islamic Republic and the decision taken on 1 April, that is to say, Iranian Revolution Day. Not only the Cuban people, but all the world's revolutionaries will celebrate this day. I avail myself of the opportunity to congratulate you and the Iranian nation.

In reply to Fidel Castro's message, Imam Khomeyni said: I thank you--and your government--for coming to Iran in order to demonstrate sympathy with me and my nation and to express support for us. This Iranian movement was a movement based on faith and conviction in Islam and attained progress thanks to the power of faith and Islam. The Iranian nation had military and war equipment but had no faith.

The previous regime used to be supported by the big powers; all the powers and powerful governments backed the shah and our nation had no apparent power, but because of the power of faith, the nation attained victory over them. Since this movement was a humanistic movement, all human beings who have retained their human nature and act in a human way ought to support this movement.

Governments should realize that they ought to be serving their nations and supporting them. The fact that the shah could not accomplish anything was due to the fact that the nation was not with him and the nation turned its back on him, and he, too, betrayed the nation. Governments ought to see that they are in the service of the nations, and I beseech the Almighty for the happiness of all nations and all the oppressed people, and for governments to serve their nations so that happiness can belong to everyone. I beseech the Almighty for the well-being of your nation, and please convey my greetings to your nation and the head of state.

LIBYA'S JALLUD DELIVERS SPEECH ON ARRIVAL IN TEHRAN

ID241544 Tripoli JANA in English 1410 GMT 24 Apr 79 ID

[Text] Tehran, April 24, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY--Staff Major 'Abd as-Salam Ahmad Jallud and the people's delegation accompanying him arrived in Tehran at noon yesterday on a visit to Iran, during which he will meet with the leaders of the Islamic Iranian peoples' revolution.

The people's delegation will meet heads of the peoples' revolution and peoples' organizations in Iran.

Staff Major 'Abd as-Salam Jallud and the delegation accompanying him were met by the heads of the guards of the Islamic revolution and the Islamic Republic Party.

The leader of the Islamic Revolution Party, Javad Mansour, welcomed Staff Major Jallud and the peoples' delegation accompanying him. He said, "We are happy to meet our brothers, the Libyan revolutionaries, in the reign of the triumphant Islamic revolution in Iran." He added "we hope to benefit from the lessons and experience of the Islamic revolution in the Socialist Peoples' Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah in the support and consolidation of the Islamic revolution both in Iran and in the world."

Mr Javad then expressed the hope of the Iranian revolutionaries to meet Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, leader of the Great First September Revolution.

He pointed out that the Islamic revolution in Iran, under the leadership of the great struggler Ayatollah Khomeyni, has been able to actually triumph for the interest of the Muslim Iranian people. He said, "It will overcome all the difficulties it is facing. It will defeat the enemies of peace and freedom, whether in Iran or outside Iran."

In a statement to the press at Tehran International Airport, Staff Major 'Abd as-Salam Jallud said: "In spite of the eloquence of the Arabic language, I cannot express in words my pleasure and that of my delegation for actually visiting this Mulim country after its soil, skies and seas had been forbidden to us in the shah's reign.

"I have felt and perhaps those with me have felt the same upon landing of being born anew, as though something precious had been achieved.

"We were so anxious in the Jamahiriyah--especially Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, leader of the Great First of September Revolution--to see the Islamic revolutions of the Jamahiriyah and Iran meet from the very first moment of the great victory of the latter under the leadership of the militant Ayatollah Khomeyni. We regret that this meeting did not take place before, for Muslims and all the oppressed on earth have great expectations in the merger of these two revolutions. Hence their encounter at the very beginning of the victory of Iran's Islamic revolution is a great important historic event.

"At a time when the whole world including Islamic countries as well as Islamic Arab nations were ingratiating themselves to the shah and supporting him against the Muslim Iranian people and when it was commonly believed that nothing could depose the shah, we in the Jamahiriyah were supporting the Iranian people. We knew then that the shah [words indistinct] that his dictatorship was finished and that Islam--with God's help--would be victorious and that the great Iranian revolution was bound to break out. We thank God for the victory of the Iranian Muslim people."

Addressing the revolutionary cadres and leaderships in Iran, Staff Major Jallud went on to say, "nearly ten years ago, the shah celebrated the 2,500 anniversary of the Farsi state which cost him a billion dollars. All heads of states, kings and rulers in the world were invited. This celebration meant that the shah considered Islam in Iran a colonial power, thus committing apostasy.

"The whole world came to congratulate the shah on the occasion and to drink a toast to this apostasty. Drinks and food were flown from France.

"We were the only people to say no to apostasy in Iran. It was the shah alone who decided to commit apostasy whereas the Iranian Muslim people will never do so and will remain an effective driving force in the Islamic movement and in the revolution of the oppressed on earth and in the movement of militants struggling for freedom.

"We thank God for fulfilling our hopes. God who is all perfection and majesty has stood by the Iranian Muslim peoples' revolution led by the great militant Ayatollah Khomeyni who had not dispaired or given up while in prison and in exile. He suffered expatriation like many other leaders of the Islamic revolution while the Iranian people sacrificed thousands of lives for the victory of this revolution.

"Today, following the victory of the Iranian Islamic revolution and the Libyan Islamic revolution, I say that the role of the two revolutions is great and strategic, for it restores to Islam its dignity and revives and propagates it. This is the only hope through which humanity has to achieve happiness, prosperity, progress and dignity. There is no nation like the Islamic one and Islam is a world and international religion and the path for humanity and enlightenment.

"I do not think that our responsibility ends with the outbreak of the Libyan and the Iranian Islamic revolutions. Our responsibility towards the revolution demands that we meet."

"Therefore, bearing this concept and belief in mind, we have come to visit you. The dearest wish of Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, leader of the Great First of September Revolution, is to be present in person with you here as he had been with you during your fighting against the shah. He would have liked to share with you the first day of the victory of the revolution. Until the day our two revolutions meet, I have come to make the first historic contact between the two revolutions, accompanied by a delegation of our youth and the Libyan Islamic revolutionary forces."

He added, "we want the Iranian people to be great revolutionary brothers who can wreak fear in the hearts of those guilty of apostasy and treachery, as well as shaking thrones, huge palaces, idols and despots.

"Our hope in you and that of the Muslims is great. We have before us the responsibility of consolidating Islam. We were alone before, as the Great Libyan September 1st Revolution had been alone in the arena confronting what the Muslims were exposed to in the Philippines, Uganda, Chad and elsewhere. But now, after the rallying of the two progressive Islamic revolutions in Iran and Libya, we feel, God willing, that we are on the road to victory for Islam and the oppressed Muslims. We shall lead the deprived and oppressed to victory. It is with this concept that we have come to you as our hope in this tremendous revolution is great. This is the glorious Islamic peoples' revolution."

Staff Major Jallud continued saying, "The vast capabilities of the Iranian people, spiritual, moral, and material, which become transformed by the glorious Islamic revolution to a driving and creative force, will lead the Iranian people along the right path. With God's help, the Muslim Iranian people will assume their role. Islam shall triumph; we shall gain victory for our holy places in Palestine. Islam shall triumph over its enemies with God's help at the hands of the two Islamic revolutions in the Jamahiriyah and Iran."

AMBASSADOR TO USSR ON IRANIAN-SOVIET RELATIONS

JN201335 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1325 GMT 20 Apr 79 JN

[Text] Tehran, 20 April--Dr Mohammad Mokri, first Iranian ambassador in Moscow following the Iranian revolution, has stated that Iranian-Soviet relations will develop in future. He added that from now on Iran will not be a base (?against) the Soviet Union.

In a press statement before leaving Tehran for Moscow, the ambassador said that Iran will honor all agreements concluded with the Soviet Union as long as these are in Iran's interest.

He declared that the natural gas agreement between the two countries will be reconsidered. He explained that the Soviet-Iranian relations in the past were confined to the Pahlavi family. Future relations will be between two peoples, he concluded.

TEHRAN CARRIES APPEAL BY BLOOD TRANSFUSION ORGANIZATION

LD240942 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0738 GMT 24 Apr 79 LD

[Excerpt] Here is an announcement by the National Blood Transfusion Organization [NBTO]:

In order to meet the needs of patients in hospitals, the NBTO urgently and immediately requires donors of blood groups O positive; O negative; A negative; and B negative. We hope you will respond positively to the appeal for help by this organization. The NBTO address is: Villa Avenue, No 138.

ASSISTANCE COMMITTEE REQUESTS INFORMATION ON MARTYRS

LD221718 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 22 Apr 79 LD

[Text] The following announcement was issued today by the Assistance Committee of the imam: In His Exalted name. Dear Muslim sisters and brothers, may you be victorious. Every revolution has two faces: blood and (?a message). The Islamic revolution victoriously concluded the first stage with the blood of martyrs. Thousands of martyrs have been killed for the sake of God and God's people, and thousands more have been wounded or injured and must be confined to their homes.

The Assistance Committee of the imam, directed by the imam, is dutybound to take care of the affairs of the injured and the families of the martyrs. But in this extensive land, every part of which is beautified with the blood of the martyrs, how can we know about all such people? Each day the Assistance Committee is faced with a large number of injured or the families of martyrs who have lain unknown in some corner of this country. We request that our Muslim sisters and brothers, if they have any information about a martyr or an injured person, send the address and personal details to the Assistance Committee of the imam, which is located in the Majlis building. The telephone number of this committee is 304030.

DEMONSTRATORS PROTEST NEWSPAPER ARTICLE

LD231310 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 23 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Hundreds of thousands of people demonstrated in Tabriz today. Starting at 0830 they marched in protest at an article by Ayatollah Khalkhali which was published in yesterday's edition of ETTELA'AT. At the end of the march, the demonstrators issued a resolution.

The Iranian revolution was an Islamic and genuine revolution in which all strata of the Iranian people took part; in particular the people of Azarbaijan had a share in bringing it to fruition. The purpose of the revolution was to topple the dictatorial regime and to establish a just Islamic Republic under which all strata of the people could live freely and in comfort.

Therefore, any dictatorship and denial of freedom is strongly condemned and will be decisively fought against. Under the Islamic Republic the rights of all individuals and groups must be protected. We therefore strongly condemn any political monopoly. The single-party system is contrary to the spirit of Islam and democracy; no matter what group or city proposes such a system, it will be condemned and we shall fight it most vigorously. In an Islamic society, conflict of views and ideologies must only take place through logic and argument in a fair manner; any accusation is most strongly condemned.

While all types of discord are condemned in this resolution, we call for total unity of the leaders of the revolution, consultations among eminnent religious authorities as well as their participation in determining the future of the country, promotion of the goals of the revolution and understanding, while declaring that any kind of accusation or slander leveled against the remarks of Ayatollah Shari'at-Madari or misrepresentation of his remarks is (?condemned); that the perpetrator of such accusations must be held answerable in an Islamic court.

GUERRILLA GROUPS HOLD MEMORIAL CEREMONY

LD201534 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 20 Apr 79 LD

[Text] In order to glorify the memory of the nine strugglers of the masses, this morning a ceremony was held at the University of Tehran attended by various groups of people and the sympathizers of the Cherikha-ye Feda'i-ye Khalq. Two of these strugglers, Kazen Zolanvar and Mostafa Javankhoshdel, were members of the Mujahidin Khalq, and seven others, Bizhan Jazani, (Hasan Ziyad Zarishi), Sa'id Kalantari, Aziz Sarmadi, Abbas Suraki, Ahmad Jalil-Afshar and Mohammad Chupanzadeh, were members of the Cherikha-ye Feda'i-ye Klalq. During these ceremonies, a number of the relatives of these strugglers talked about their struggles and their valor and glorified their memory. During the holding of these ceremonies, a number of people demonstrated peacefully in front of the main gates of the university in support of the Mujahidin Khalq of the Islamic revolution.

KURDISH, TURKISH RELIGIOUS LEADERS DISCUSS NAQADEH CONFLICT

LD250928 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0430 GMT 25 Apr 79 LD

[Text] The Kurdish and Turkish religious leaders, Hojjat al-Islam Haj Ebrahim Moharer, and Mullah Saleh Rahimi, together with an Interior Ministry representative and the commander of the Revolution Guards sent from Tehran, have met and considered (?the needs) and the removal of all the causes of conflict in Angadeh. So far they have reached some agreements: mobility has increased on the principal routes of Naqadeh city, and some shops have opened inside the city to meet public necessities. But on the whole the city remains closed. Schools and offices have not resumed their activities yet.

NAQADEH 'CALM, EMPTY'; 40 BURIAL CERTIFICATES ISSUED

LD241140 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 24 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Naqadeh was peaceful today. Strugglers and Revolution Guards have taken over the control of a major part of the city. The reporting team of Urumiyeh radio and television center, which managed to enter and visit various parts of the city, has reported that at the moment the city is calm, but empty and virtually shut off. The process of bringing food supplies by the Revolution Guards is proceeding satisfactorily.

Reports by the Red Lion and Sun Society and other medical centers indicate that so far certificates of burial for 40 bodies have been issued. Those injured are hospitalized either locally, or in Urumiyeh hospitals. Meanwhile, the deputy governor general of West Azebaijan, who lives here, has called on both parties to the conflict to use the cease-fire opportunity to bring their injured people to medical units so that they can be treated there.

The latest report from the Red Lion and Sun Society of Urumiyeh says that 35 injured people are hospitalized in the society's hospital and that the condition of four of those is serious. Two of the injured have also been taken by helicopter to Tehran. Meanwhile, a medical team has been sent to the region on behalf of Ayatollah Taleqani.

River in Naqadeh 'Polluted'

LD241242 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 24 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Please pay attention to a report just handed to me:

The Red Lion and Sun Society of Naqadeh has reported that the Godar River in the city is polluted and poisonous. The inhabitants of villages along the river have been asked not to use the water from this river until further notice to prevent poisoning.

Local authorities are requested to inform the radio and television of the Iranian Islamic Republic whether or not this report is correct.

Clergyman Denies River Poisoned

LD241810 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 24 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Hojjat al-Islam Haj Ebrahim Moharer, one of the religious leaders of Naqadeh, interviewed about the rumor that the city's water supply had been poisoned, said: The Red Lion and Sun Society has issued a statement about the pollution of the environment, pointing out that, as a result of the clashes in recent days, the waters of the city's river might be polluted with harmful bacteria. But the people thought the water of the river had been poisoned. It should be noted that the Godar River, which passes through Naqadeh, is a relatively large river and it is inconceivable that it might be poisoned intentionally.

Naqadeh Security

LD241815 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 24 Apr 79 LD

[Text] In order to prevent a repetition of the tragic incidents in Naqadeh, it was decided at a meeting in Piranshahr, attended by trusted local people this morning, that the city's security and administration be managed under the supervision of the Revolution Council and that no political groups or individual should have the right to interfere in the conduct of affairs.

According to our correspondent in Piranshahr, at the end of the meeting a seven-point statement was drafted and the people of the city were asked to observe the points contained in the statement scrupulously. The points in the statement are based on establishing good fraternal relations and religious cordiality and bortherhood between the Kurdish and Turkish peoples.

OIL EXPORTS REACH 2.9 MILLION BARRELS PER DAY

LD241252 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 24 Apr 79 LD

[Text] The NIOC today announced that average oil output for the month beginning 21 March 1979 has been 3.6 million barrels per day and that exports have been 2.9 million barrels per day. Daily crude oil delivered to domestic refineries for processing has been 700,000 barrels per day, of which 190,000 barrels per day have been exported as refined oil and the remainder of which has been used for domestic consumption.

At the same time, from 5 March 1979 to now agreements have been concluded with various oil companies, excluding South African, Israeli and Rhodesian companies, for the sale of oil covering the 9-month period beginning 21 March 1979 through 20 December 1979 based on current prices and occasional oil sales at prices higher than the current rates. At the moment, negotiations with oil companies are continuing.

EAST GERMAN PAPER INTERVIEWS TUDEH PARTY LEADER

LD232324 East Berlin Voice of the GDR Domestic Service in German 2140 GMT 23 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Nuroddin Kianuri, first secretary of the Iranian Tudeh Party Central Central Committee, underlines in an interview published over the weekend in the DKP's UNSERE ZEIT that in the interest of the workers and peasants the Iranian revolution must be continued. Here is a summary of his statement on developments in Iran:

Nuroddin Kianuri notes that at the beginning of the revolution there were many facets on which the participating forces agreed. These were: First, the overthrow of the shah's regime; second the removal of imperialist rule in Iran; third, the establishment of democratic people's rights, and fourth, a far-reaching improvement in the living conditions of all working people.

These aims have in part been realized, and it is now a question of concluding the struggle. Kianuri recalls that the old apparatus of state has been partially destroyed and the republic proclaimed, and that the three most important pillars of imperialist power have fallen: the army, which as the most important instrument of power and oppression has temporarily been paralyzed; the 40,000 U.S. advisers who were working as the extended arm of Washington and the CIA, and the Anglo-U.S.-Dutch oil consortium, which to date has exploited the natural riches--oil.

The country has left the CENTO Pact and is now one of the nonalined states. The leader of the Tudeh Party adds that, as a result, Iran has ceased to be an imperialist bulwark against the socialist countries and also a Middle East gendarme against the national liberation movements. But, Kianuri continues, the achievements which have been fought for must be secured and still more implemented.

This means that in the interests of strengthening national independence, deepening the democratic transformations and improving the situation of the working class the revolution must be continued. Also the discussion about the rights of national non-Persian groups of the population, such as the Kurds and Turkomans, must continue, Kianuri says.

The brutal and dreadful power apparatus of the secret police SAVAK and its torture methods has for decades stifled all impulses for national autonomy by force. Now contradictions are surfacing which for decades were kept out of sight through great pressure. This is quite natural, and even if the Tudeh Party has been the only party to date which has openly advocated the rights of all nationalities, it now sees opportunities for their realization, since one may generally be confident, that, despite all the difficulties, obstacles and possible reverses, the Iranian revolution will stay on a progressive course.

Kianuri adds that there are, of course, very varied orientations in the Iranian revolution, including rightwing forces which want to use the revolution for their selfish interests, and it is also natural that this class, this section, is beginning to make attempts to stamp the revolution with its own specific interests. The liberal bourgeoisie, for instance, declares the revolution over and would like the so-called normal everyday life to return to the enterprises without further change. The Tudeh leader explains, however, that the people do not agree with this. The poor peasantry in particular is pressing for its share of the successes, especially those who have little or no land.

For this reason the Tudeh Party advocates the distribution of the large semifeudal estates, but at the same time it also advocates the right to codetermination by the workers' organizations in all spheres of production and distribution.

Kianuri also discusses the machinations by the internal and foreign reaction, which has not yet abandoned hope. For this reason the unity of the revolutionary forces is itself the most important success achieved which has to be defended.

NVOI ON 'DAMAGE TO REVOLUTION,' PLIGHT OF UNEMPLOYED

TA241141 [Editorial Report Ta] The Clandestine National Voice of Iran in Azerbaijani to Iran at 1745 GMT on 21 April carries a commentary entitled "The People Will Fulfill Their Freedoms." The commentary, after noting that "millions of freedom-loving Iranians rose and fought under the slogan 'death or freedom' and won their freedom against the shah's blood-thirsty terror regime," says: "Naturally, no one is capable of depriving the people of the freedom which they won at such a high cost. Those striving for this are doing so in vain. Nevertheless, people attached to parasitic and exploitative circles, bloodthirsty SAVAKists and CIA's Iranian agents, pursuing a prepared plan, have succeeded in infiltrating many establishments and committees. Under different identities they are now using these organizations to deal blows at the Iranian nation's victorious revolution."

After noting that these "infiltrators" are engaged in various activities "designed to create discord and conflict among national and progressive forces," the commentary says: "Our country's people, all national and ethnic leaders and the majority of Iran's political and national factions, associations and organizations are clearly observing that the Iranian revolution is being damaged, and that the enemies of the revolution are not sparing even a single moment in attacking the nation's victorious revolution. They clearly see that certain hands are active day and night with the aim of destroying the Iranian nation's unity of word and action. But the people who secured the revolution's victory by shedding the blood of their most precious children will not allow the enemies of the revolution to revive despotism in our country. Those who for years on end suffered torture and oppression in the hands of the hellish SAVAK security organization, those who were even unable to conduct conversations freely with the members of their families and with their children in their homes know too well what despotism is."

After stressing that under the shah's regime dissidents had no choice but to accept persecution or flee the country, the commentary concludes: "The people and the progressive forces remember only too well the despotic regime's activities. They did not refrain from sacrificing their lives to secure the revolution's victory and they will not refrain from acting in a similar manner to fulfill the freedom they have won."

The radio then carries a commentary entitled "Firm Decisions Are Needed To Improve Workers Living Conditions." The commentary says:

"Dear compatriots: Our country's struggling and esteemed workers are living under very difficult conditions. Millions of workers are unemployed. Iran's freedom and economic fighters, who upon the call of the leader of the revolution abandoned work and, through continuous strikes, upset the defunct corrupt regime's economy, have not yet received what was due to them during all those months of strike.

"The provisional government of the Islamic Republic has not so far been able to find work for millions of unemployed workers--although it has exerted and continues to exert a great deal of effort for this purpose. The 110 tumans [1,100 rials] (?bonus) paid to unemployed workers cannot meet even a small portion of the workers' most essential needs."

After praising the workers' struggle against "bloodthirsty SAVAKists and Mohammad Reza's bloodshedding regime's police and military forces in which they lost many lives," the commentary says: "More than 2 months have passed since the victory of Iranian nation's great revolution, but the majority of the workers are still unemployed and are not being paid anything. Every day they gather in front of the Labor Ministry and other state organizations, repeating their demands, but they are told to wait and be patient. This is a situation which millions of unemployed workers can no longer tolerate. Our country's struggling workers bore the greatest burden of the economic crisis and made the greatest sacrifice in order to benefit from freedom, to be freed from exploitation and to have better working and living conditions. One must take into consideration the fact that our country's labor problems are problems which require urgent solutions."

The commentary goes on: "The Islamic Republic's provisional government has so far neither clearly stated the country's economic policy and system, nor issued a program on this issue. True, the government has inherited a social and economic wreckage. It is equally true that the provisional government is faced with serious crisis and domestic difficulties. But the elimination of this crisis requires an intelligent economic policy and the determination of the economic course and the preparation of a concrete program. The workers, who have been suffering from unemployment and its evils, want to know what the country's future economic policy and system will be."

The commentary concludes: "Iran's toiling workers want Iran's Islamic Republic's provisional government to take serious steps and to improve the condition of millions of unemployed workers by freeing them from the curse of unemployment and a life of mere survival. The workers must also share in the supervision of state enterprises. Our struggling workers enthusiastically desire to contribute to the development of a free and independent Iran, and to establish a free, independent and compassionate country on the wreckage left by the hated shah's antinational regime."

NVOI DISCUSSES EXECUTION OF HOVEYDA, OTHERS

TA122400 (Clandestine) National Voice of Iran in Persian to Iran 2100 GMT 12 Apr 79 TA

[Text] Dear compatriots, different branches of Iran's Islamic courts completed the scrutiny of documents on another group of criminals and traitors and, based on just sentences of these courts, several other men of the corrupt and murderous regime of Pahlavi dynasty were punished for the countless crimes and unpardonable treason they committed against the people and their interests.

Among those who were executed during the past several days are traitors and criminals like Hoveyda, the former prime minister; [word indistinct] and Moqaddam, the former chief of SAVAK; Abdollah Riazi, the former chief of parliament; SAVAKists and thieves such as Azemun, Ruhani, the criminal lieutenant General Majidi, chief of the former shah's military court and another group of ministers and representatives of the army's criminal and corrupt commanders of Mohammad Reza's murderous regime.

For many years, each of these criminals and traitors committed numerous and unpardonable crimes against the interests of our country and had an active role in shedding the blood of many of our noble compatriots. During 13 years of his premiership, Hoveyda allowed the criminal security organization to slaughter the liberals and those opposing the policy of the regime.

Time and again, official political and general controllers of practically all the prominent world organizations succeeded in meeting with Hoveyda, after going through a great deal of difficulties, and protested against the existing situation of executions in Iran, but each time Hoveyda replied to those protests, defended the security organization of the regime, and encouraged this murderous organization to continue its beastly vengefulness upon the freedom fighters.

Through his direct participation in concluding numerous agreements with the plundering oil monopolies, he placed our wealth at the disposal of plundering imperialists.

Hoveyda was one of the supporters of [words indistinct] of the murderous regime of the former detested shah, who played a significant part in concluding [word indistinct] agreements with the United States of America and Britain, and dissipated Iran's income.

The plundering which took place in our country during the 10 years of Hoveyda's tenure of office was unprecedented. During that time, Hoveyda and his leader, the plunderer Mohammad Reza, amassed billions worth of wealth, but the living conditions of the deprived and homeless people of our fatherland became more painful.

With impudence, Hoveyda trampled the constitution of that period and passed the judicial legislative power into the hands of the treacherous shah and the security organization.

During the premiership of this [words indistinct], in addition to plundering, the security organization of Moqaddam and Nasiri committed hundreds of thousands of crimes.

During 10 years of his policy in the legislative power, Abdollah Riazi committed the biggest crime against our country's interests. Riazi actually became an accomplice of the crimes and treason of the detested shah, his prime ministers and his security organization.

There is enough information to be published for a period of 10 years about the crimes and treason of individuals who were executed by sentences of Iran's Islamic court during the last few days. It was interesting that on that day the loudspeakers of monopolies of Western colonialism, particularly those of the United States and Britain, made a great deal of noise. According to them, the provisional Islamic Republic apparently is not observing legal measures in regard to these thieves and traitors.

The people of our country approve of the just sentences of the Islamic courts.

AFGHANISTAN

AMIN PLEDGES SUPPORT FOR BALUCHI, PAKHTOON 'BROTHERS'

BK241157 Kabul in English to South Asia 1400 GMT 23 Apr 79 BK

[Excerpts] After presentation of the party membership cards by our great leader to the members of the Political Bureau, Hafizollah Amin, secretary of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan, member of the Political Bureau and lumlai wazir [prime minister], speaking on behalf of those present, in a statement presented to the great leader of the people of Afghanistan, said:

Great leader of the people of Afghanistan, general secretary of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan, chairman of the Revolutionary Council of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, Comrade Nur Mohammad Taraki, every task of society is administered by a particular organisation, and the effectiveness of every social organisation also depends upon leadership, and consequently on its leaders. This fact applies in connection with party and other social organisations and the state.

The people of Afghanistan are honored in having you as their deserving leader, and you have won the status of beloved leader in the course of your 40 years of righteous struggle with political sagacity toward class and social links with the people, struggle for real delivery of the toiling and the capability for organization and leadership of the people.

As the toiling Afghans are prepared to defend their country's revolution up to the last drop of their blood, the fraternal Pakhtoon and Baluchi people have also risen against our enemy.

As the heroic workers of America, Britain, Germany and other imperialist countries have (?cast) their responsibility toward the great Sawr Revolution and rose in its defense, they too--the great and noble toilers of Pakistan, Iran and other countries of the region and the world--in view of their great task and historic responsibility vis-a-vis the great Sawr Revolution, have come out in its defense.

As in these countries fanatic religious leaders and reactionary forces support the enemies of the great Sawr Revolution. The fraternal toilers of these countries are also aware of their historic and class obligations and defend the great Sawr Revolution intently.

As the enemy cannot trespass among members of the Political Bureau, it will never see the day of infiltrating into the cadres and ranks of our party. With the commitment that we have made to you, to the honored party and to our heroic toiling people, the rights and insuring the inalienable freedoms of our toiling brothers beyond the borders of Afghanistan shall not be forgotten by us even for a moment, and our love and our affection with our Pakhtoon and Baluchi brothers are always developing and tightening, and we shall exercise our responsibility toward the workers movement and national independence movement of the people of the world with utmost pride and honor among all fraternal workers and [word indistinct] parties.

INDIA

UAE PETROLEUM MINISTER BEGINS VISIT

BK211334 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1230 GMT 21 Apr 79 BK

[Text] The United Arab Emirates minister for petroleum and mineral resources, Dr Mani' ibn Sa'id al-'Utaybah, arrived in New Delhi today on a 5-day visit to this country. At the airport, he was received by the petroleum minister, Mr Bahuguna and others.

The UAE minister told newsmen that his country will continue to supply a major portion of India's oil requirements.

He expressed his country's gratitude for the political support being given by India to the Arab cause.

MRS GANDHI CRITICIZES JANATA PARTY POLICY

BK221623 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 22 Apr 79 BK

[Text] The 2-day session of the All-India Congress-I Committee ended in Delhi this evening with Mrs Indira Gandhi strongly denouncing the attempt to create a third force eliminating her and the Jan Sangh elements. In her closing speech, she said such an attempt will only result in creating a new kedgeree [hotchpotch] party which would not be able to give any direction to the nation.

Mrs Gandhi claimed that her party is the real Congress and urged the delegates to strengthen their contacts with the people.

Referring to the fast by Acharya Vinoba Bhave, she expressed deep concern over his health and appealed to all her party members to go on a sympathetic fast on Tuesday in support of the cause dear to the Sarvadaya leader.

The AICC-I [All-India Congress Committee] today passed three resolutions relating to the communal riots, the economic situation and international affairs. It was alleged that the communal riots in the country have increased in the last 2 years, creating a sense of insecurity in the minds of the minority communities and the weaker sections.

The economic resolution deplored what is called a deterioration in the economy. It said that there was a steep decline in the earnings of the public sector.

Criticizing the foreign policy of the government, the committee in another resolution said that India has now been relegated to a less significant position because of lack of vision, dynamism and clarity of the Janata Party government.

TRADE AGREEMENT WITH PDRY SIGNED IN DELHI 23 APR

BK240325 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0240 GMT 24 Apr 79 BK

[Text] India and the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen have signed their first ever trade agreement. The agreement, valid for 2 years, will be renewed automatically for another year unless either country notifies its intention to terminate it.

The agreement was signed in New Delhi yesterday by the commerce minister, Mr Mohan Dharia for India and Mr Ahmad 'Ubayd al-Fadli, minister of trade and supplies for Yemen.

Under the agreement, both the countries will establish a joint committee. It will meet in New Delhi and Aden alternately. Two teams of Indian experts will visit Yemen by July this year to explore the possibilities of setting up industries there.

VAJPAYEE COMMENTS ON RELATIONS WITH NEIGHBORS

BK2412521 Delhi ISI Diplomatic Information Service in English 1429 GMT 24 Apr 79 BK

[Text] Minister of External Affairs Atal Bihari Vajpayee addressed a large gathering of the Indian community soon after his arrival in Washington on April 22. At the meeting, organised by the India Cultural Coordination Committee (ICCC), Vajpayee said that the cultivation of good-neighbourly relations with other countries in the Indian subcontinent was the cornerstone of the Janata Party's foreign policy. "We can forget history, but we cannot wish away geography," he said, while referring to the efforts of the government of improving India's relations with China, Bangladesh, Nepal, Pakistan and Sri Lanka.

Vajpayee stressed that India's desire to improve relations with her neighbours was motivated by the spirit of "pancasila"--the five principles of coexistence first enunciated by Jawaharlal Nehru. India was keen to develop these relations irrespective of any ideology practised or professed by any country. It was in this spirit, the minister added, that he had undertaken his visit to China earlier this year. He said, moreover, that improvement of relations with neighbouring countries had been achieved without sacrificing any vital interests of the country.

Referring to recent developments in Pakistan, Vajpayee said that India had steered clear of any controversial issues in Pakistan, and even on the recent execution of Bhutto, India had refrained from making any official comment. He hoped that relations with Pakistan would continue to improve once things settle down there.

Vajpayee stated that prices in India were stable, there was no shortage of essential commodities and the foreign exchanges reserves position was excellent. He felt India was poised for an economic breakthrough. The picture might not seem to be encouraging from Washington since the press was prone to report only sensational news, but the fact remained that considerable economic progress has been made in the last 2 years.

India, the minister said, would like to play a constructive role in international affairs commensurate with her size, industrial and technological capabilities, her ancient cultural heritage, her commitment to democracy at home and firm faith in the five principles of peaceful coexistence. India's policy of nonalignment had not only stood the test of time but also stood vindicated in today's rapidly changing world. Vajpayee urged the Indian community to have faith in India and in her progress.

Vajpayee was received on arrival at Washington's National Airport by Deputy Secretary of State Warren Christopher and Assistant Secretary of State Harold Saunders.

Vajpayee is on a 3-day visit to Washington in connection with the meeting of the India-U.S. joint commission.

NEPAL

LIBYA TO CLOSE EMBASSY DUE TO DAYAN VISIT

BK231527 Hong Kong AFP in English 1516 GMT 23 Apr 79 BK

[Text] Katmandu, 23 Apr (AFP)--The Libyan Embassy in Katmandu is being closed down shortly, most probably before the arrival of the Israeli Foreign Minister Moshe Dayan, diplomatic sources said here today.

Tripoli took the decision barely a few hours after the official announcement of the Nepalese Foreign Ministry on Sunday about the three day formal visit of Mr. Dayan to Katmandu from April 26.

The Libyan charge d'affaires however in an official note to the Foreign Ministry made a pretext that the "Libyan Embassy is being closed down because Nepal did not reciprocate by opening its embassy in Tripoli".

Diplomatic sources feel Libya took this decision as a protest against the "formal visit of Mr. Dayan to Katmandu".

Libya opened its embassy in Katmandu in the fall of 1976 but had never assigned it a residential ambassador here. Her residential ambassador to Bangladesh is concurrently accredited to Katmandu, and the embassy is represented by a third secretary-rank charge d'affaires who never visited the Nepalese Foreign Ministry for the past two years.

ACUTE OIL SHORTAGE LEADS TO AUSTERITY MEASURES

BK241523 Hong Kong AFP in English 1445 GMT 24 Apr 79 BK

[Text] Katmandu, April 24 (AFP)--The Nepalese Government has introduced "strict austerity" measures to control the use of government and semi-government vehicles on every Saturday and other official holidays.

The Nepalese Commerce and Industry Ministry in an official announcement said "the decision of austerity in petroleum consumption has become necessary in view of the difficulty to procure POL [Petroleum Oil Lubricants] products in the world market and tendency of price increase."

This would apparently control the excessive use of government vehicles by the cabinet ministers, heads of constitutional organisations, secretaries, heads of departments and semi-government corporations. This decision, however, will not affect the internal security service, fire brigade, communications and other public services.

Meanwhile, the government has also appealed to private car owners to take up "austerity" measures to cut down fuel consumption as far as possible. Nepal is currently facing an acute shortage of petroleum products due to non-movement of wagons from Asonol (West Bengal) where the Government of India has given facilities to this landlocked country to exchange imported crude oil with Indian finished POL products. Nepal is importing 100,000 metric tons of POL products from the Soviet Union (60,000 metric tons this year and 40,000 metric tons in 1980) against her annual requirement of 140,000 metric tons. In order to acquire the additional POL products, an official team is to visit Baghdad shortly.

OIL-BUYING TEAM TO VISIT IRAQ, KUWAIT

BK241525 Delhi PATRIOT in English 20 Apr 79 p 3 BK

[Text] Katmandu, April 19 (UNI)--An official Nepalese team is leaving for Iraq and Kuwait soon to negotiate a deal on import of petroleum and oil products to the Himalayan kingdom.

Nepal spent nearly $16 million last year on imports of 120,000 tonnes of petroleum and oil products from the Soviet Union, Iraq and Singapore. The bill for 1979 is expected to go up further with the increase in the demand.

An official of the Nepal Oil Corporation, who returned from the Soviet Union last week, said that Nepal would buy 60,000 tonnes of petroleum and oil products from the Soviet Union this year. Meanwhile, long queues of cars in the capital marked the temporary petroleum shortage amidst rumours of an imminent price hike.

PARLIAMENT HEAD, SOVIET ENVOY HAIL NEPAL-USSR RELATIONS

BK241655 Katmandu RISING NEPAL in English 20 Apr 79 pp 1, 6 BK

[Text] Katmandu, 19 Apr--RP [Rashtriya Panchayat--the Nepalese Parliament] Chairman Ramhari Sharma has said that Nepal and Soviet Union are pursuing the policy of non-interference in the internal affairs of other countries and active efforts for world peace, says RSS [Rashtriya Samachar Samiti].

Mr Sharma was speaking at a function at Rastriya Sabhagriha [public hall] this evening held to mark the 109th birth anniversary of V.I. Lenin, founder of the Soviet Union, under the joint auspices of Nepal-Soviet Friendship Association, Nepal-Soviet Cultural Association and Mitra Kunja [friendship society].

Mr Sharma expressed gratitude to the Soviet Union for her cooperation to Nepal's developmental efforts and referred to some Soviet aided projects like Janakpur cigarette factory, Birganu agriculture tools factory and Kanti Hospital in Nepal.

Stating that Nepal's relation with the Soviet Union went back to about 23 years he said people of the two countries were moving closer to each other because of exchanges of visit by the head of states and cultural troupes.

Vice Chancellor of Royal Nepal Academy Madhav Ghimire who was on the chair, referred to the research works on literature and culture and the respectable position they enjoyed in the Soviet Union and expressed happiness at the in-depth study of Nepali literature being made there.

The Soviet ambassador to Nepal Dr K. Udumyan said the two countries were moving closer to each other as a result of Nepal-Soviet cooperation, trade relations, cultural exchange and exchange of visits of leaders.

The ambassador pointed out that the relations between Nepal and the Soviet Union were based on genuine friendship and added that the Soviet Union lauded Nepal's policy of peace and neutrality.

Nepal-Soviet Friendship Association Secretary General Prem Kumar Bhattarai and Nepal Soviet Cultural Association Vice-Chairman Sagarman Suladhar noted that Lenin had considerably developed the Soviet Union by opening up new gate for the oppressed and exploited section of the society.